FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

BBC, citing unidentified Iranian diplomats, reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni has dismissed speculation about a deal within the next week. According to BBC, it has been reported that Khomeyni wants all the hostages released because he believes they have served their purpose in efforts to subdue pro-American forces in Iran. Nevertheless, he apparently does not want the hostages issue to be the deciding factor in the U.S. elections, BBC reports. AFP reported that the Majlis met in secret session on the afternoon of 27 October to debate the hostages question but that the discussion was curtailed for lack of a quorum. The agency said Majlis consideration of the issue will continue on 29 October.

AFP also reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni made no reference to the hostages or to the United States in a speech at a mosque in Tehran on 28 October. According to the agency, he spoke mainly about the war with Iraq.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Tehran radio reported that fighting continues around the bridge linking Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) with Abadan and that Iranian forces stationed on the eastern side are preventing the Iraqis from crossing. The radio also said Iranian forces in the western part of Khuninshahr are continuing their resistance. In further reports on the fighting in Khuzestan, Tehran radio reported Iraqi airstrikes on and artillery bombardment of Abadan and the shelling of Ahvaz, and it claimed that Iranian forces have maintained their "dominance" in the Allah Akbar hills, in the Susangerd region. The radio also said that Iranian troops are "mopping up" Iraqi forces in Shur-e Shirin and Halaleh, that the enemy has been forced to retreat farther on the Dehloran front and that, according to the governor of Ilam, 3,000 Iraqi soldiers had been killed in that province alone in the past month. In a Tehran radio battle roundup covering other fronts the Iranians claimed to have completely captured the heights overlooking Qasr-e Shirin, putting the enemy in a "tight corner," and the heights in the Baveysi region as well; repulsed an Iraqi attack on the high ground overlooking Mehran; forced the Iraqis to retreat in fighting west of Kerend; and captured ground in Bojnurabad and a strategic position in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. The radio further stated that the situation in Gilan-e Gharb "favors" the Iranian forces. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported that Iraqi troops destroyed the pipelines of an oil company south of Dehloran and that Iranian planes carried out sorties over At-Ta'mim and Nineveh. Tehran radio also noted that Iraqi aircraft attacked Khark Island and Bushehr.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, condemned the "savagery" of the Iraqi regime and its violation of international norms in its conduct of the war against the "innocent and defenseless." Specifically citing the recent rocket attack against Dezful, the Foreign Ministry asked the "awakened conscience" of the world and all international organizations to condemn the Iraqi regime's "savage and inhuman acts" lest their silence encourage the Iraqis to continue such practices.

According to Karachi radio, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said there is "no serious impediment" to the proposed Islamic peace mission to be comprised of Muslim state officials. Shahi said the Iranian leaders had asked that the delegation visit Baghdad first. Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti had earlier been in Baghdad and Tehran paving the way for the visits to Iraq and Iran by an Islamic mediation delegation.

Delhi radio reported that special Indian envoy Ramesh Bhandari met with President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad to discuss efforts that India and other nonaligned states are making to mediate the conflict. The radio said the Iraqis are attaching "great significance" to Bhandari's discussions with Iraqi leaders. The Delhi report did not specify in this mission is connected with the efforts being made by the nonaligned coordinating committee to constitute a delegation to try and find a solution to the conflict. Beirut radio, citing UN diplomats, reported that Iraq and Iran have agreed to the proposal that a nonaligned delegation be formed to seek an end to the war. According to the radio the mission will comprise the foreign ministers of Algeria, Cuba, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia and a "leading" PLO member.

Egypt, Israel

In a press conference reported by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat said that the Iraq-Iran war is "extremely dangerous" for both Egypt and Israel and that this must "give impetus" to the peace process between the two countries. As-Sadat noted that he and Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon had reached "some agreements" during their talks and that they would have something to announce after holding further discussions.

Speaking at the same press conference, Navon stated that he did not come to "agree on full solutions" concerning the autonomy talks or to negotiate "details" but to exchange views with As-Sadat. He went on to say that he and the Egyptian president are "concentrating" on matters pertaining to normalization and its implementation.

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OPEC OFFICIAL SAYS NO DATE SET FOR BAGHDAD SUMMIT

LD280859 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 26 Oct 80 p 1

[By Tal'at Wafa]

[Text] A senior OPEC official has said that no new date has so far been set for the summit meeting which had been scheduled to be held by member states in Baghdad in November.

The official, OPEC Information Director Hamid Zuhayri, said in a telephone conversation with AR-RIYAD yesterday that none of the member states have asked for an OPEC meeting to be convened in order to discuss oil prices in the light of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Zuhayri said that the organization will hold a meeting in Bali, Indonesia, on 15 December. Asked about that meeting's agenda, he said that the Bali meeting would be an ordinary meeting but the question of prices might be raised in it.

ARAB SUMMIT COMMITTEE TO MEET IN AMMAN 28 OCT

JN251000 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 25 Oct 80

[Text] Amman--The seven-sided committee formed by the Arab foreign ministers during their meeting in Tunis earlier this year will meet in Amman Tuesday to prepare for the forthcoming 11th Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on 25 November.

The committee consists of Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Tunis, Algeria and Kuwait.

The Jordanian departments concerned have concluded their preparations for the conference halls and other related preparations.

Well-informed sources said that the final decision on the date of the conference is up to the seven-sided committee.

EFFORTS TO CONVENE ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS REPORTED

LD241038 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Oct (Kuna)--Kuwait Ambassador to Pakistan Muhammad Ibrahim an-Najran left here for Islamabad yesterday after holding consultations with Foreign Ministry officials.

No details were available on nature of these consultations but a local newspaper reported Friday that Pakistan was making extensive approaches for holding a meeting of Islamic foreign ministers conference to end the prevailing conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Quoting diplomatic sources, AL-QABAS newspaper said that the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti would shortly visit Kuwait as part of a tour in the Islamic world to convene this conference.

The sources said that Chatti would deliver to the heads of the Islamic countries messages from President Ziaul Haq who is the current chairman of the Islamic Conference.

'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON EFFORTS TO END IRAQ-IRAN WAR

GF271157 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 26 Oct 80 p 20

[By Muwaffaq Madani]

[Excerpt] Beirut--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was afflicted with a slipped disc immediately after his return from a 6,000-km trip that took him to Tehran and Baghdad at the outset of the Iraqi-Iranian war. Abu 'Ammar had to chair meetings of the Executive Committee and the military wings from his bedside. Yasir 'Arafat told AL-QABAS that the PLO did not mediate between Iraq and Iran but has tried, and is still trying, to stop the war that is harming everyone, particularly the Palestinian resistance.

Referring to the difficulties which he encountered in his endeavors in the two countries, 'Arafat said: "Baghdad stuck to its view. The Iraqi leaders held that the issue is not open to negotiations, especially from Arab parties, and that these parties should define their stand on a 'pan-Arab issue'; either they are for Arab nationalism or against it."

Abu 'Ammar added: The Iranian leaders' logic was that they urged the PLO--in their words--to stand on the side of righteousness against iniquity.

PLO sources in Beirut said: "The Iranian Revolution Council invited PLO representatives in Tehran to a meeting and asked them: On whose side are you in this war? The PLO representatives gave them the same answer Yasir 'Arafat gave the Iraqi leadership: We support an end to this war."

Yasir 'Arafat appeared optimistic regarding the role the PLO and the nonaligned group are playing. However, the PLO leadership was surprised recently by the results of the meeting of the nonaligned committee. While the PLO leadership had expected a responsive attitude on the part of Iran and intransigence on the part of Iraq, the PLO--which is assisted by Cuba in its efforts--met with Iraqi agreement on submitting the issue to the nonaligned committee while Iran, in the person of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, rejected referring the issue to the nonaligned coordination bureau. Baghdad accepted a proposal to form a six-man committee of leaders of nonaligned countries to attempt to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Yasir 'Arafat said that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn responded positively to the PLO's efforts. 'Arafat expressed hope that the Iranian leaders will also respond positively so that there can be a framework for effective action to end the war in any way and at any cost.

'Arafat said that he is waiting for the emergence of conditions for effective action so that the PLO can play a role in the difficult attempts to put an end to what is now happening on the Iraqi-Iranian border.

Palestinian leaders in Beirut appear to be annoyed and are following closely developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war. These leaders, especially PLO Executive Committee members, are aware of the damage inflicted on the Palestinian cause as a result of this conflict.

These leaders have been somewhat embarrassed in view of the critical and sensitive situation. A PLO leader told AL-QABAS: Iraq is our body and Iran is our spirit.

Although all hints by the Palestinians suggest the possibility of a protracted Iraqi-Iranian war that may take various forms, some of the PLO's military commanders are doubtful about the ability of both Iraq and Iran toward a protracted war. They ask: How could that war continue?

PLO leaders regret the continuation of the war, which has harmed both Iraq and Iran. Perhaps this harm will convince the two countries of the need for greater flexibility in their attitude toward efforts to achieve a cease-fire.

SAUDI ARABIA

TEXT OF STATEMENT SEVERING RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

LD281208 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry statement on the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Libya--time issued not given]

[Text] The Saudi Arabian Kingdom followed with deep regret the campaign waged by the Libyan Government against the kingdom. While his majesty's government has been anxious to maintain wisdom and patience in facing this attitude by President [as heard] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, motivated by the spirit of Arab brotherhood which binds the sons of one nation, the conduct of the Libyan president has not stopped at any limit. Not content with prejudicing bilateral relations, it went further to attack the very essence of religion.

At a time when Muslims were assembling in the house of God and when the Islamic nation was continuing its good efforts to establish peace and harmony among brothers of one faith, and when our Arab nation was proceeding in its march to confront the common Zionist enemy, President al-Qadhdhafi comes out with another one of his false assertions and fabrications which aims at prejudicing one of the pillars of Islam, namely the pilgrimage, and casting doubt at the practice by Muslims of their religious rites. This we cannot tolerate or be silent about.

For this reason his majesty's government, inspired by its Islamic responsibility to defend religion and to challenge the atheist calls, and committed to the trust with which God has honored this country toward the sacred Islamic rites, cannot but take a position dictated by its Islamic duty.

Therefore, his majesty's government, in announcing its decision to break off diplomatic relations with the ruling regime which is headed by President al-Qadhdhafi, cannot but assure the fraternal people of Libya of the kingdom's permanent wish to preserve the ties of brotherhood and friendship between the two fraternal peoples of Libya and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. May God grant success.

LIBYAN DIPLOMAT REPORTEDLY RESIGNS AS PROTEST

LD280938 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 28 Oct (SPA)--Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqarif, the former Libyan ambassador to New Delhi and present ambassador at the Libyan Foreign Ministry, has announced his resignation on account of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's terror practices against the sons of the Libyan people inside and outside Libya. Al-Muqarif deplores Al-Qadhdhafi's impudent insolence over the teachings of Islam, God's book and the tradition of His Noble prophet.

This has been published in a statement the Libyan official issued on the occasion of Al-Qadhdhafi's recent assault on Islam and Muslims and his fabrications about Islamic sanctuaries. The following is the text of the statement published in AL-BILOD today:

I have lived with the Al-Qadhdhafi regime for 7 years, in various posts, namely lecturer at the faculty of economics and commerce in the Libyan university in Benghazi, May 1971 to July 1972; as head of the comptrolling commission, July 1972 to November 1977, and as an ambassador at the Libyan Foreign Ministry until now. And in spite of my early differences with that regime, I chose to coexist with it so as to be able to influence it and contribute toward its reform. Today, after all this long coexistence, I have arrived at the firm conviction that the Al-Qadhdhafi regime has lost all means of legality and reasoning.

Nobody from outside Libya can imagine what the situation has come to: dictatorship, tyranny, chaos, ruin, corruption and political, social, administrative, legislative, economic and financial bankruptcy under the Al-Qadhdhafi regime.

Nobody, except a Libyan, can imagine the extent to which this proud people is being terrorized at the hands of Al-Qadhdhafi and his minions. Citizens are no longer secure as far as their freedoms and sanctities are concerned. Nor can anyone from inside or outside Libya know what the situation has become in that good, authentic country or how, in a short time under the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, it has become an element of evil, ruin and sedition to its neighbors, sisters and the whole of mankind.

I cannot claim, up to this moment, that I am speaking on behalf of anybody except myself. Nevertheless, I do not hesitate to confirm that by what I have said in this statement, I express the attitude and feelings of the great majority of the Libyan people including several persons who are in responsible positions in the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and who are required more than any other time up till now to support the cause of their people and country in the face of that regime.

From this stand I have tendered my resignation and declared my joining the opposition to the Al-Qadhdhafi regime in the cause of establishing a state wherein every citizen is secured as far as his human dignity, freedoms and sanctities are concerned.

AL-QADHDHAFI REPORTEDLY AVOIDS PUBLIC APPEARANCES

LD272036 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Today's 'UKAZ quoted political sources in the British capital as saying that Libya's Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has arrested and imprisoned about 12,000 pilgrims who performed pilgrimage rituals this year and returned to their country. The paper says that Libyan sources have stated that the Libyan authorities are now interrogating these pilgrims on charges levelled against them during their pilgrimage, namely their condemnation of Al-Qadhdhafi's statements attacking the Islamic Shari'ah and Islam.

The British sources said that most of the Libyan pilgrims arriving at Tripoli and at Benghazi airports are being interrogated under the supervision of Soviet, Cuban and East German military experts.

Informed Western sources in the British capital also report that Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi has refrained from appearing in public in the Libyan capital because of wrath of the Libyans who believe in the Islamic religion, following his statements attacking the Islamic religion. These sources, quoting diplomatic sources in Tripoli, said that Al-Qadhdhafi is avoiding appearing before the Libyan masses following his dastardly call for the discontinuation of pilgrimages.

EDITORIAL, COMMENTATORS DENOUNCE AL-QADHDHAFI

'UKAZ Editorial

LD281015 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] Since the September 1969 coup Libya has been living through an ordeal because an army officer took over power not through the coup itself but through plotting against the real coup leaders, Adam Hawwaz and Bushuwayrib, by executing the first and banishing the second to Cairo.

This officer used Islam as a vehicle to consolidate his rule in Libya because the Libyan people are a Muslim people who believe in God and His message which Muhammad--may God's prayers be upon him--brought to humanity.

All Muslims recall that when he first assumed power the Libyan colonel denounced all the principles of atheism but once he established himself he turned his back on the principles he declared, contradicted them, and deviated from the right course by becoming associated with the very same atheism which he had denounced. Thus he has exposed himself and his conspiracy against Islam, and it is as if he had been deliberately sent to take over power by the authors of atheism in order to fight Islam and the Muslims.

By playing this role, the Libyan colonel wants to achieve what his masters in the Kremlin have failed to achieve in the Middle East--to distort Islamic thoughts and dogma. These masters enlisted this colonel, who by blood and kinship belongs to this religion, in order to be the instrument of its destruction and to achieve all the Soviets' ambitions in this area.

Today we do not wish to discuss what Al-Qadhdhafi can achieve in Libya but to prove that his agentry aims at liquidating us as a united Muslim nation. His allegation that Mecca is under foreign influence and therefore pilgrimage to it is no longer valid and Muslims should not perform it does not only aim at attacking the political authorities that serve the holy places but also at destroying a fundamental aspect of Islam, which is pilgrimage. The political authorities have full sovereignty over the political borders and have the right to exercise such authority but under no circumstances does such sovereignty extends to worship in mosques or in the great holy mosque. Anybody who, under the jurisdictions of such sovereignty, is allowed to enter the country has the right to perform the rites for which purpose he has come to the country, be this on a main pilgrimage or on a minor pilgrimage.

It appears that the Libyan colonel imagines that political sovereignty also applies to religious worship because he is actually exercising that kind of sovereignty inside his own country after prohibiting many people from worshipping through his use of authoritarian powers.

It also appears to us that the Libyan colonel, despite all his attempts against Islam and the Muslims, has failed to achieve the objectives set for him by the atheists of this age. Therefore, he is advocating the cancellation of one of the aspects of religious worship, namely pilgrimage, by casting doubt upon the authorities that supervise it. The Libyan colonel and others certainly realize that the political authorities here intend to maintain this principle mainstay of Islam whatever money and effort it may cost because, as we have already said, the authorities have the great honor of doing so and will preserve their role whether Al-Qadhdhafi and other enemies of Islam like it or not.

Riyadh Commentator

LD231502 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Hashim Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Text] With calm we want to ask Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and with more calm we expect to receive his reply in accordance with the manner in which dialogues are conducted and views are exchanged--a method which he himself advocates.

With calm we want to ask him: Is Islam, in his opinion, a phase whose purpose has come to an end and so believers should consequently search for a new belief, a new Koran and a different type of concept which the colonel advises? We ask the question while we are more convinced that this drivel which Muslims hear from him from time to time does not deserve an reply from us. We conduct a dialogue with him while we are more convinced that God's religion is above the level of futile independent judgments. Let us be more precise and say that God's religion is above the level of prattle which he voices from time to time against Islam in an attempt to cast doubt on the Islamic Shari'a, guidelines and ethics.

At the same time we would like to ask Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to fear God when he discharges the responsibilities of his position, which he is supposed to shoulder and with which he has been entrusted. We ask him to fear God when attacking a people who are more committed to religion than to all Islamic and Arab nations, to abandon his irresponsible behavior, to return to the religion of God and to refrain from such forbidden actions, despite the fact that we are convinced that neither the Libyan people, nor the Arab peoples, nor the Islamic nations approve his continuous attacks on the heavenly religion and his adoption of the concepts of the heretics and the views of the atheists, and his advocating petty ideas which are comical and even more than that.

Here in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia we have never wished to argue with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi about the many falsehoods which he continues to reiterate because we never give credence to such feverish utterances, either by way of the Green Book, which is full of comical ideas and falsehoods usually repeating those whose views are full of hatred to Islam, or in the form of decisions and a behavior contrary to the teachings of the religion and cast doubt on the history of this nation. We have confidence in the religious Libyan people and realize that their belief is strong, and their heritage is great. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's nonsense will only make the Libyan people more resolved to adhere to their belief.

We have so far ignored what he has been saying because we did not deem it worthwhile to reply to him, and because we have never thought that what he has been saying can harm us or the religion, as the Arab and Islamic nations are fully aware of the facts relating to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and thus do not take his words seriously.

But what has happened now proves that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is no longer ashamed of what he does and that he no longer has any regard to any belief, ethnics, kinship, or bonds of fraternity because he is not committed to his principles. He should not be left alone attacking the religion, belittling the ulema, and accusing others of being hirelings; it is illogical to let his tongue freely indulge in such anti-Islamic and anti-Arab practices.

The main complex of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, which is well known to all the Arab and Islamic peoples, is this incapability to turn his mythical dreams into reality--the dreams which have been in control of his mind since he assumed power and imagined that he could even rise to a level higher than that. He squandered the wealth of the Libyan people and allied himself to communism; he insulted the ulema and misrepresented the Islamic convictions; he rendered many of the Islamic Shari'a ineffective. He did all this so that the peoples will become aware of him, accept him as a leader, and treat him as the vanguard of their bitter struggle against all enemies. But Colonel al-Qadhdhafi lost everything and has nothing left other than to level accusations and do strange things out of his belief that he may be able to realize some of the illusions which he entertains. But recently he was shocked when he realized that he could not realize his dreams. He became aware that he was no longer capable of surviving without forging an alliance with the devil.

We pray God to lead him to the right path and bring him back to sanity, as only God can lead the people to the right path.

Further Comment

LD232300 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Husayn Al-'Askari commentary]

[Excerpts] The ferocious attack launched by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on Islamic sacred values and his campaign of lies and fabrications have met with anger throughout the Islamic world. In his campaign Al-Qadhdhafi tried to annul one of Islam's basic foundations, the pilgrimage.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is not the first nor will he be the last to turn against the unanimous belief of the Islamic nation or to mutiny against it in an attempt to attract attention to himself after feeling his isolation, having been cast out of the Islamic world's consciousness after it became clear that the man is not altogether there in his reasoning or behavior.

What makes it more painful and arouses resentment on the part of the Islamic nations is the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi holds a responsible position in a country which occupies a prominent place among the nations of Islam. The leader of that country tried to harm it and he still causes it calamities and disasters in all his actions or voicing of opinions. He has surrounded his country with a wall of hatred thanks to his stupid behavior and the poor Libyan people, who are patiently enduring this affliction, are innocent of and are not accountable for what their leader has done or does.

He recently tried to interpret the holy book, the Koran, and he laughed at the Sunna of the prophet. This calls for the Islamic nation to stand up to this tampering and audacity. His action means he has chosen not to be part of the Islamic community. This time, it is not a question of Al-Qadhdhafi's past and present incorrect, ridiculous political behavior, behavior which has brought harm to Libya and its people. It is a much more serious question. It concerns the holy shrines of the Muslims. Al-Qadhdhafi is trying to hold them in contempt for no other reason except that he likes to hear the anti-Muslim and anti-Islam propaganda repeatedly mentioning his name and pointing to him as one of the most prominent renegades against the Islamic nation and one of those who have lost their way and gone astray. For us God suffices and He is the best disposer of affairs.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

GF261610 Ash-Shariqah Al KHALIJ in Arabic 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Interview with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, in Aden--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Brother President, how do you assess the results of the extraordinary general congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and its latest achievements in the field of foreign policy?

[Answer] The results of the YSP extraordinary general congress are a new starting point for developing party work both internally and in its relations with the masses. Regarding the second part of your question, one should point out that the country's foreign policy is based on the party's foreign policy as defined in its program and papers. There has been and there will be no change in this policy.

[Question] Integration between the two parts of Yemen is proceeding effectively and noticeably in various fields toward the achievement of the Yemeni people's will in restoring their unity. Is there a timetable for achieving the Yemeni masses' hopes, and what do you believe is the required time period--especially since we have heard that the constitution committee for the unitary state has completed its work?

[Answer] The restoration of Yemeni unity is undoubtedly a great national and fateful issue for our Yemeni people. The accomplishment of issues of destiny requires timeless work and indefatigable struggle. It is difficult to define beforehand a rigid timetable for accomplishing such issues. However, this does not preclude working for integration and having a time period for the details. This is what we are doing in cooperation with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland through the union committees that are carrying out their work within the framework of fixed timetables that have been agreed upon.

We in the southern part of the homeland are anxious to continue the committees' work and to develop it. We shall spare no effort to enable these committees to accomplish their tasks in accordance with their fixed timetables.

[Question] What is your opinion of the results and recommendations of last month's Islamic foreign ministers conference in Fez on the question of Jerusalem and Israel's decision to make it its political capital, and the results that can be achieved by the Islamic summit conference scheduled to be held in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, next November? How do you view the Middle East question in general and its solution?

[Answer] While we support all efforts made to deal with Israel's decision to turn Jerusalem into its capital, we believe that the division of the Middle East question into separate issues is part of the imperialist-Zionist plan to obliterate the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict. All Arab and Muslim countries should adopt a unified and clear stand in support of the right of our Palestinian Arab people under PLO leadership to return to their homeland and establish their independent state. This will not be achieved without giving full support to the Palestinian people's struggle and firmly confronting separate and capitulatory solutions and all forms of imperialist-Zionist conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution. At the same time, I believe that it will be difficult to say sincerely that Jerusalem will be liberated at a time when U.S. military presence in the area is increasing. This is because there will be no liberation in the shadow of U.S. planes and bases.

[Question] At the outset of the current Iraqi-Iranian war you appealed to officials of the two countries to end their conflict, which has destroyed the two countries' most important economic mainstays. How do you view this conflict, and whose interest does it ultimately serve?

[Answer] Our stand is consistent. The current war in Iran and Iraq does not serve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples or the interests of the Arab nation. We believe that Iraq and Iran should have employed their resources and potentials against their common Zionist imperialist enemy. We have already expressed our view on this war and said that the natural place for the Iranian and Iraqi armies is Jerusalem. We should all struggle to liberate Jerusalem and the whole of Palestine.

[Question] Following the relaxation that occurred in your relations with Saudi Arabia with your visit to that country last June, these relations have recently been lukewarm. Are there basic reasons for this cooling in your relations with Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] For our part, I can say that our visit to Saudi Arabia aimed at reaching agreement on the basis of natural and equitable bilateral relations. The visit was in itself a good-will gesture on our part expressing our desire to turn over a new leaf whereby our relations will be natural and equitable and serve the interests of our two peoples. This is still our view. We hope the Saudi leaders share the same desire.

[Question] How do you view the issue of averting the danger of foreign intervention in the area, particularly following U.S. threats to intervene in the Gulf under the pretext of protecting its security and stability?

[Answer] U.S. threats to intervene militarily in the region are not aimed at safeguarding the region's security and stability as U.S. leaders and some pro-Americans claim. I do not think the Arab mind has been dormant and forgotten the statements and remarks by former President Gerald Ford and President Carter and his aides to occupy the Arab oilfields and the announcement of the formation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force.

Our view is clear and well-defined. The countries of the region should cooperate in resisting U.S. military presence in the region and in making this region an area of peace and security free of tension and the threats of war.

[Question] You have denied some reports that the PDRY is going to join the Libyan-Syrian merger, because the unity of both Yemens comes first and it constitutes the first step on the road to overall Arab unity. How do you envisage the Libyan-Syrian merger and its possible achievements in the current situation?

[Answer] We in Yemen are struggling to unite our land and people within a unified and comprehensive Arab scope. It is natural to say that for the Yemeni people the path to Arab unity passes, in its struggle, through Yemeni unity. At the same time, our Yemeni people have not forgotten, amid their struggle, to unite the country, its main national causes. We have been among those who have supported and aided the unifying step between Libya and Syria, and we believe this unity will be a source of steadfastness among the national and progressive Arab powers in the face of the conspiracies and plots being hatched by powers hostile to our Arab people. It will be another factor aiding the national, liberating resistance on the road to overall, comprehensive and democratic Arab unity.

[Question] What is your opinion of the call by the (?Maldivian) president to hold a conference for countries bordering the Indian Ocean to discuss U.S. military presence? What positive aspects might this conference achieve if it convenes?

[Answer] We have not received an official invitation, and we do not have enough information on this subject. In spite of this, you can say we are willing to use all means to free the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and Horn of Africa from the U.S. military presence threatening the peace and security of countries bordering the Indian Ocean and the countries of the region in general.

[Question] How do you view the facilities Somalia and Oman have granted the United States and their threat to expand the existing tension?

[Answer] The existence of U.S. military bases in Somalia and Oman jeopardizes not only the interests, peace and security of the countries of the region but also the security and peace of the entire Arab homeland. This threat comes to complete that of the Zionist military apparatus. It continues to threaten peace in the Middle East and to encourage aggressive military operations against the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national sovereignty.

[Question] How do you envisage the future prospects of the second 5-year plan that has been approved by the extraordinary conference in improving the economic development of the country? Are there any guarantees to implement the plan to meet your expectations in view of the PDRY's meager financial potential?

[Answer] The general extraordinary session approved the outlines and directives of the second modified 5-year plan for economic and social growth. In light of these directives, the plan will be prepared and will be issued by the Supreme People's Council. It will include the specific objectives of the future growth of all branches of the national economy. Consequently, it will raise the financial and spiritual standards of the people. This will result in a 61 percent increase in social growth and a 62 percent increase in national revenue during the life of the plan. These increases constitute the objectives of the conference, especially the leading role of our party in economic and social life, and this will be the firm guarantee for our big expectations.

[Question] Brother President, on what basis have you established your relations with Gulf countries in general and the UAE in particular?

[Answer] Our relations with Gulf and Arabian Peninsula countries are based on coexistence, fruitful cooperation and respect of national sovereignty. I can say that the PDRY's relations with the UAE have wide prospects that will meet the ambitions and mutual expectations of the fraternal peoples. We are glad that relations with Kuwait have improved. In our meetings with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, I have found similar feeling, and I am very content with the results of our talks with His Highness Shaykh Zayid.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD252324 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office at 1000 this morning (Alek ey Derisushin), the Soviet Union's Ambassador in San'a'.

Relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing them were discussed during the meeting.

AS-SADAT, NAVON COMMENT ON 27 OCT TALKS

NC271506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 October (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that he and Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon exchanged fruitful views on the whole situation, including the autonomy talks. He said that some agreements were reached, and that there will be something to announce in this connection after the second round of talks in Mit Abu al-Kawm [on 29 October]. This came in statements made by President as-Sadat and the Israeli president to journalists after their first round of talks.

President as-Sadat began the meeting with journalists with the following remarks:

Allow me to take this opportunity to thank my friend President Navon for accepting my invitation to visit us here. Well, today we exchanged views in a fruitful manner on the whole situation, and we dealt with all the aspects of bilateral relations, the current situation in the area and the talks on full autonomy. We reached some agreements and agreed to hold a second round of talks in Mit Abu al-Kawm, where my friend President Navon will honor me with a visit to my village. We shall hold our second session there, and I think that after that session we shall have something to announce.

Question: Mr President, have you discussed the issue of the Iraqi-Iranian war and its repercussions on the Middle East?

President as-Sadat: Certainly, and as I told you, we not only discussed bilateral relations but also the current situation in the area in which we live. Definitely the Iraqi-Iranian problem is a hot problem.

Question: Mr President, do you think that the Iraqi-Iranian war could speed up progress in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on normalization and autonomy?

President as-Sadat: Yes. I think that this war must give impetus to the peace process which we are endeavoring to achieve in Egypt and Israel. What is more difficult in such a situation is that it is easy for a war to start but it is extremely difficult to control events afterwards. Therefore, the situation is extremely dangerous. As far as Egypt and Israel are concerned, we have a commitment to give momentum to our talks.

Question: Mr President as-Sadat, did you discuss the Jerusalem issue, which is considered one of the main unsurmountable obstacles in the autonomy negotiations?

President as-Sadat: Well, I have said that we discussed the autonomy talks, and we certainly discussed the Jerusalem issue, because it is part of the autonomy talks,

Question: Have you reached some sort of basic understanding regarding the way to achieve progress on this issue?

President as-Sadat: Well, what we achieve we will not be able to announce to the public before our two governments agree on it.

Replying to this question, President Navon said: I did not come here to negotiate on the details, and I am not authorized to negotiate on this issue. The purpose of my visit is to tell President as-Sadat how we view this issue in Israel, to hear from him on how he views it, and to find, together, the ways and means to achieve progress on this issue without entering into a discussion of complete solutions; we are not here to agree on full solutions concerning the autonomy talks.

Question: Will your visit to Egypt and your talks with President as-Sadat lead to the enhancement of the normalization process?

President Navon: As President as-Sadat has said, we are concentrating on matters pertaining to normalization and to speeding up its implementation. We have begun the normalization, and we are trying to find the ways and means which would make it possible to increase the tempo. We have covered the developments pertaining to our negotiations on the autonomy and its present status and the possibility of providing it with a greater push. As President as-Sadat has said, we shall continue our talks in Mit Abu al-Kawm. It might be possible to hold other meetings. At any rate, to me these talks are a source of great happiness; very fruitful and important.

AL-AKHBAR VIEWS MENGISTU'S MOSCOW VISIT, SOVIET 'PLAN'

NC280902 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The newspaper AL-AKHBAR comments on the state visit which Mengistu Haile Mariam [Chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council] made to Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the Soviet leaders or of Brezhnev. The paper says: It is clear that the Ethiopian president's visit to Moscow takes place as part of the visits which Hafiz al-Asad, the PDRY president and Libya's colonel were invited to make, although the colonel has not yet made this visit.

It is also clear that these visits are taking place within the framework of plans prepared by the Soviets for a certain purpose. The moves which were made for implementing these plans were coupled with the report on the leasing of a base to the United States in Somali territory. Then, the Libyan colonel came out with threats that he will pound the U.S. bases everywhere--and there can be no doubt that the Libyan colonel is the Soviets' mouthpiece. In countering these moves, the Somali president began preparing to face the situation. He declared a permanent state of emergency in his country and he assumed full powers to shoulder total responsibility for any aggression which might occur against his country. The Somali president also ordered a state of alert and readiness and held contacts with the friendly Arab states to discuss the situation. The chief of staff of the Ethiopian armed forces came to Cairo. He met with Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi and it was later announced that their discussions had dealt with bolstering the two countries' relations.

The paper adds: Mengistu Haile Mariam has undoubtedly been invited to visit Moscow for this purpose and for mapping out a stance on Somalia or on the U.S. base in Somalia. However, the course of events shows that the Soviets are not limiting their plans to this area in particular. However, they want these plans to serve moves based on three axes: namely, the Libyan colonel, Mengistu and the PDRY president. On each axis, the Soviets have a base buttressed by arms, equipment and missiles and also reinforced by experts and mercenaries from the Soviet Union and Cuba and from among those who live under Marxist communism. The reason is that the Soviets believe that the establishment of the American base in Ethiopia disrupts all the state of affairs which they have created all along this African belt--from Aden to Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya. The Soviets extended this belt to separate the African Arabs from the Asian Arabs and to endanger the sources of oil in Saudi Arabia and even throughout the Arabian Peninsula. Therefore, the Soviets were infuriated when the United States responded to the request of Saudi Arabia and sent the AWACS planes to that country. The mouthpiece of the Soviets, that is, Al-Qadhdhafi, came out with denunciations of the Saudis and claims that that the stationing of these planes in Saudi Arabia is tantamount to its occupation. Therefore, Al-Qadhdhafi accused the Saudis of violating Islam and called for declaring the pilgrimage false. Al-Qadhdhafi is launching this campaign to this (?tune).

The paper affirms that the Soviets are fully aware that, through their plans, they will not be able to jeopardize the U.S. base. The Soviets also know that the spearhead of their plans; namely, the Libyan colonel, will not be able to move a single stone for the United States, while he claims that he will demolish all U.S. bases everywhere. However, the Soviets are contented that, through these moves, they are creating a hotbed of tension and chaos to undermind the Middle East. The Soviets can in no way be blamed for doing this as it is in keeping with their policy; they sell their arms to these agents and let their experts live at these agents' expense. Consequently, and through the subservience imposed on them, these agents serve the Soviet Union's ambitions and objectives at the expense of the Arabs and the Muslims.

AL-AKHBAR then affirms that the Soviet plan is well known and exposed and that this plan has been well thought out to confront all possibilities. The paper also affirms that Egypt cannot nap. Nor is it possible for Egypt to remain indifferent to these suspicious moves which are being made on its border or all along this border. It is imperative for the Soviets and their agents to think two times, even several times, before they go ahead with their designs and make their moves. Let the Soviets stay assured that Egypt will not tolerate the creation of a hotbed of tension and anarchy on its border. Nor will Egypt enable those who entertain suspicious ambitions to fulfill them. Egypt is alert to all their designs and it can frustrate all their intentions.

BTA CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH OPPOSITION LEADER MUHYIAD-DIN

AU242114 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Oct (BTA)--"The Palestinians will continue to fight Israel and the Lebanese right-wingers, together with the Lebanese National Movement and the Syrians. They can be driven out of Lebanon only if Israel occupies southern Lebanon" says Mr Khalid Muhyiad-Din, the most influential figure of the Egyptian opposition today in and interview for the BTA "Round the World" weekly for international policy. Mr Muhyiad-Din, secretary general of the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt, is one of the so-called "free officiers" who in 1952 carried out the July revolution under the leadership of An-Nasir. In his interview for the "Round the World" weekly he accuses the As-Sadat regime of having inflicted heavy damages on the Egyptian economy, of having associated the country with the American strategy in the Middle East and of resorting now to antidemocratic methods in the struggle against the opposition.

The Egyptian opposition leader, analysing the situation in the Middle East, stresses that the key to peace is the solution to the Palestinian problem. "What is being pursued through the Camp David accords is an effort at settling the problem within the framework of the cold war. This will again open the gates of American imperialism to control in the Middle East, to the restoration of the military, political and economic positions in the region" says Mr Muhyiad-Din. He stresses further on that the Camp David accords have no value since the war is still on. "The war is on in both Lebanon and Israel and in the occupied Western Bank of the River Jordan, and in the Gaza Strip. Every single day people are dying there from the bullets of the Israeli police and army. The Palestinians, too, are fighting and killing Israeli policemen and soldiers. The Palestinians have no other choice, but struggle, for Israel is not ready to acknowledge their right to a homeland, to self-determination and a state of their own".

Pointing out that the Palestinians will not leave Lebanon, "except if Israel occupies south Lebanon", the Egyptian politician points out that the weakening of the Arab position as a result of the Camp David has stimulated the Israeli appetites to fan up a war in Lebanon together with the cessationists of Sa'd Haddad and other separatist forces. "Israel and the Lebanese separatists do not want to see Lebanon as a united and independent Arab state", says Mr Khalid Muhyiad-Din hastening to add that "The Arab national movement should fight against the plans of Israel in Lebanon as much as against Israel's plans in Palestine".

TAWFIQ WARNS U.S. AGAINST SUPPLYING ARMS TO IRAN

JN270525 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0300 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Tahir Tawfiq, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and minister of industry and minerals, has warned the United States against the stupidity of using the issue of the hostages as a pretext for blatant bias in favor of the Magian Persian regime and as an excuse to resume arms exports to the Persian aggressors.

At a press conference in Ankara yesterday, the RCC member called on the U.S. Government to be neutral. Otherwise, Iraq would not remain silent and U.S. interests would be jeopardized. He declared that charlatan Khomeyni's regime is pushing the racist Persian forces to their doom in the wake of a series of military defeats suffered by its forces. He asserted that this regime will pay dearly if the war continues as a result of its obstinacy and arrogance.

Tahir Tawfiq said: Had Iraq's air force not dealt the first defensive and preemptive blow on 22 September, the Persian aggressors would have shelled our peaceful towns and dealt a major blow on 23 September. In fact, they had carried out aggressive and provocative acts against the sanctity of Iraqi soil long before that date. They planned to occupy several major Iraqi towns, in accordance with the Iranian regime's known aggressive and expansionist designs.

The RCC member asserted that Iraqi-Turkish relations are strong and founded on mutual interests and mutual respect.

UNDER SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON CONFLICT WITH IRAN

LD271830 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Correspondent Alajos Chrudinak recorded interview with Iraqi Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan--'Alwan's replies in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Mr Under Secretary of State, what were the reasons behind Iraq's military measures to extend its sovereignty over the entire Shatt al-'Arab waterway and to thus unilaterally annul the Iraqi-Iranian agreement of 1975? And why was this done at this time?

[Answer] There was no question of having timed it. Iraq had not chosen a predetermined time to annul this treaty. The 1975 agreement has three main clauses. The first clause laid down the national borders on the waterway between Iraq and Iran. The second clause registered the alteration of borders on land. The third clause was designed to guarantee the security of the border regions.

What happened in reality was that the present Iranian regime completely violated the last two clauses. That is to say it did not implement the prescribed border modifications and it did not guarantee the security of the border regions. It held on to a large stretch of land along the border by force of arms, and this area belongs to Iraq in accordance with both the 1975 and previous agreements. The two countries reached agreement on this. As regards the security of the border regions, the Iranian side violated the stipulations of that clause, too, and it directly interfered in the internal affairs of Iraq. For this reason our country was compelled to regain by force of arms those areas that Iran was illegally holding under occupation.

[Question] What particular areas are in question?

[Answer] Zaynal-Qaws and Sayf Sa'd regions as well as a long stretch of land along the border where the two countries borders meet by the Shatt al-'Arab.

[Question] How would you explain your intention to capture Khorramshahar, Abadan and other towns as well? What is your objective?

[Answer] If we glance at the geographical position of the borders of Iraq and Iran, you will get a clear explanation of what makes all this necessary. It is the task of the Iraqi Army to push back the Iranian Army as far as possible from this border region so that it will no longer be able to commit acts of aggression against Iraqi towns.

[Question] Some papers in the West have written that the war is being waged not because Iraq wants to secure its sovereignty over certain regions, but to decide which of the two contending sides should rule in the region of the Persian, or Arab, Gulf. What would you say to these statements?

[Answer] These statements suggest that their authors, at least in my view, do not understand the constituent elements of Iraqi-Iranian relations. They are based on ignorance because they are not acquainted with the realities of the region, or they are designed to falsify the causes that had shaped relations between Iraq and Iran in this way.

[Question] If, under the circumstances, Iran is not prepared to negotiate with you, then the war will continue. What will you do in that event?

[Answer] In such a case there is no other choice for Iraq but to continue the war to assert its rights. That is the only possibility that remains open to us if Iran remains stubborn and does not listen to sensible and wise appeals. Iraq will have to assert its rights by violence and by the force of arms. This is precisely what we are doing now.

[Question] In your view, will the war drag on for long?

[Answer] I think that depends on the other side, Iran.

[Question] Iranian Prime Minister 'Ali Raja'i declared recently in the United Nations that the United States has supplied you with military information, through Saudi Arabia, which was obtained by aircraft equipped with the AWACS radar. What do you say about this?

[Answer] We don't need that kind of information. Moreover, we broke off diplomatic relations with the United States a long time ago and what we can see now is that the United States and Iran are wooing each other rather than the opposite. Some people keep throwing smoke bombs so as to blur what is known to the entire world, namely, that they are establishing direct links with the American administration.

[Question] And what about Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] Saudi Arabia has acted as a sovereign country. It is up to Saudi Arabia alone to decide whom it should ask for military aid.

[Question] Does that not worsen the good relations established between you?

[Answer] Any kind of military presence in the region affects us in an unfavorable way. We reject any kind of foreign military presence and we have said this several times to the leaders of the Arab countries. We have reiterated that the safeguarding of the security of the region is the exclusive task of the peoples living there. This is because any kind of foreign military presence can have serious consequences, as this is an extremely sensitive region. In the interests of the whole world and of world peace the situation in this region must be stabilized.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 27-28 OCT

Communique No 107

JN271749 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1739 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Communique No 107 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 27 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Today, our valiant armed forces dealt strikes as usual and with valor to the depth of the racist Persian enemy in all the operations sectors. Our forces chased the enemy's retreating remnants and attacked his economic and military targets deep inside his territory, inflicting grave losses in life and equipment on him.

A. Our helicopters raided enemy military targets all along the frontline, inflicting grave losses on these targets as follows: 27 tanks, 7 armored personnel carriers, 6 guns of various calibers, 1 radar station, 9 vehicles of various types, several concentrations and dumps of supplies, 4 oil tanks, several artillery emplacements, several military positions and one command position were destroyed. Several concentrations of vehicles and personnel were directly hit.

All our helicopters returned safely to base.

B. Our ground forces made strikes on enemy forces in the operations sectors, inflicting the following known losses on him:

1. In personnel: 11 killed.
2. In equipment: Two vehicles carrying two mortar detachments and one vehicle loaded with supplies were destroyed.
3. The pipelines of the (Sabe' Abar) company south of Dehloran were destroyed and set afire.
4. A large quantity of medium and light weapons and supplies was captured.

C. Our losses: Two martyrs and one vehicle destroyed.

The air forces:

Our planes today raided the enemy's military and economic targets deep inside his territory, inflicting great losses on him as follows:

A. Concentrations of enemy armor and vehicles were hit and destroyed north of Dezful.

B. Bandar-e Now Shahr port was hit. Direct hits were scored on its installations.

All our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 October 1980

Communique No 108

JN280908 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0858 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Communique No 108 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 28 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

In defense of the people's liberty and the nation's dignity and in order to put an end to the racist Persian enemy's vanity and recklessness, our valiant fighters continued last night and this morning to deal blows to and destroy the enemy wherever he is found in the theater of operations, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 25 killed.
2. In equipment: Seven vehicles of various types were burned and destroyed, one vehicle loaded with hardware, one personnel carrier, one field gun and one missile launcher were seized. All are serviceable. A quantity of light weapons and hardware was also seized.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: Three martyrs.
2. In equipment: Two armored vehicles were destroyed.

II. The air forces: This morning, enemy planes tried to raid civilian targets. They were intercepted by our fighters, as follows:

A. At 0830 enemy aircraft tried to raid At-Ta'mim Governorate to hit residential areas.

B. At 0930 enemy aircraft tried to raid Nineveh to hit residential areas.

C. Our fighters shot down one enemy plane in the At-Ta'mim Governorate.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 October 1980

BODIES OF TWO TUNISIANS 'MARTYRED' IN WAR RETURNED HOME

JN271122 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Tunis, 27 Oct (INA)--Martyrs 'Izz ad-Din Ibrahim Baltifah and Rashid al-Bahri, who were martyred in the battle of Arabism which Iraq is waging against the Persian regime, were buried here today. The bodies of the two martyrs arrived in Tunis last night and were received by the families of the two martyrs, the Iraqi embassy staff in Tunis and friends of the two martyrs.

The families of the two martyrs pledged to continue to offer sacrifices for the cause of the Arab nation and the liberation of its land.

The INA correspondent reports that the bodies of the two martyrs were transferred to the Tunisian town of Qafsah, 500 km south of Tunis.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM FRENCH PRESIDENT

JN271842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The message deals with the relations between the two friendly countries and the developments in the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

The message was conveyed by presidential envoy (Jacques Forisier) during his meeting with the president this evening. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister; Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi; and the French ambassador in Baghdad.

ENVOYS CONTINUE MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS

'Aqrawi in Lagos

JN252023 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Lagos, 25 Oct (INA)--Hashim Hasan 'Aqrawi, Iraqi minister of state, held a press conference here today in which he talks about developments in the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation.

The Iraqi envoy explained the background of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict from the historical and political viewpoints. He also explained Iraq's peaceful stand, both before and after the start of fighting.

Yesterday the Iraqi envoy delivered a message to Nigerian President Shehu Shagari from President Saddam Husayn. The message deals with developments in the fighting on the Iraqi-Iranian borders.

Tawfiq in Ankara

JN261819 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy, Tahir Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member and industry and minerals minister, described his meeting with Turkish President General Kenan Evren as very friendly. He said that he conveyed the thanks and appreciation of the president for the positive stands taken by neighborly Turkey.

The president's envoy told the INA correspondent following the meeting today that the Turkish president expressed his great thanks to and appreciation of President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people. He also expressed his wish that bilateral relations be developed.

Tahir Tawfiq also noted that during the meeting, which was attended by Turkish Foreign Affairs Minister Ilter Turkmen and the Iraqi ambassador to Turkey, he briefed the Turkish president on developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Tawfiq in San'a'

JN270858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0802 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] San'a', 27 Oct (INA)--Tahir Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, arrived here last night carrying a message from President Saddam Husayn to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The Iraqi envoy said that the message deals with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Tahir Tawfiq had concluded a short visit to Turkey during which he conveyed an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to President Kenan Evren dealing with the same subject.

Tawfiq Return

JN281009 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 28 Oct (INA)--Tahir Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member, minister of industry and minerals and President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to Turkish leader Kenan Evren and YAR President Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih, returned here today.

Hasan Return

JN261854 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Minister of State Hashim Hasan, President Saddam Husyan's envoy to the heads of state of Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Mozambique, Madagascar, Tanzania, Kenya and Nigeria, returned to Baghdad this evening after delivering written messages from the president to these heads of state on developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war. Hashim Hasan told INA that these heads of state showed positive and understanding attitudes toward the dimensions of our conflict with the Iranian regime. He said that public opinion in these countries also showed clear understanding of our just cause.

He added: The heads of state of the countries I visited conveyed their greetings to President Saddam Husayn and their wishes for continued progress to our people.

He said that he held press conferences and radio and television interviews in all of these countries, giving details of the Iraqi viewpoint on the conflict, both before and after the fighting broke out. He also explained Iraq's viewpoint on peaceful efforts to arrive at a cease-fire and on negotiations to resolve the differences between the two countries, stressing the need for recognition of the legitimate Iraqi rights to its lands and territorial waters.

'Alwan in Abu Dhabi

JN270932 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Oct (INA)--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received here today a written message from President Saddam Husayn dealing with border developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. The message was conveyed by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, when he was received by Shaykh Zayid here today.

The meeting was attended by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, the UAE president's representative; and the Iraqi ambassador in the UAE.

Mahmud in Caracas

JN280822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 28 Oct (INA)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has received a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with the latest developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

The message was conveyed by 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, irrigation minister and the president's personal envoy, when he met with the Venezuelan president here last night.

BAGHDAD REPORTS ON IRANIANS 'FLEEING' TO TURKEY

JN261828 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Reports from the Iranian-Turkish border points indicate that thousands of Iranians are fleeing Khomeyni's hell and are crossing into Turkey, as a result of their anxiety over the deteriorating situation in Iran.

The reports add that charlatan Khomeyni's guards steal the Iranians' jewelry and gold on the pretext of [word indistinct].

The reports quote the Turkish border officials as saying that hundreds of Iranians are crossing into Turkey daily.

Some Iranians leaving Iran, who asked that identities be withheld, asserted that they do not intend to return because they cannot live under the current circumstances.

It was stated in Istanbul that the influx of Iranian families into Turkey has caused a strangling crisis in Istanbul and Ankara.

FRENCH PREMIER ON NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

JN251412 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Tunis, 25 Oct (INA)--French Prime Minister Raymond Barre has strongly denounced the campaigns launched by certain circles against Iraqi-French nuclear cooperation.

Replying to a question put by an INA correspondent in Tunis, Barre said that France will continue that cooperation. He said that such campaigns will not make France reconsider its nuclear cooperation with Iraq.

The French prime minister added: French-Iraqi relations are (?enlightened), as well as extremely good and solid. He said that France is putting forth every possible effort to further strengthen these relations in all fields. He announced that France will respond to Iraq's demands, as defined by President Saddam Husayn.

He further said: Our bilateral nuclear cooperation is of a peaceful nature. Iraq and France must ignore all campaigns that try to undermine this cooperation.

Raymond Barre, who is currently visiting Tunisia, was speaking at a press conference he held here today in the presence of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and some government members.

Replying to a question on Gulf security, Raymond Barre said that France wishes to see security and peace reign over this region. He expressed the hope that the Iraqi-Iranian conflict will end as soon as possible. He said that France believes in the principle of freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and that it has no special ambitions in the region.

In regard to Arab-French cooperation, he said that France strongly adheres to the principle of cooperation with the Arab countries and that this cannot be linked to internal political conditions in France, such as the presidential elections, because this cooperation is firmly established and under no circumstances would France renege on it.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RECEIVES CHEDLI KLIBI 27 OCT

JN271830 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. Chedli Klibi will head the Arab League's delegation to the meetings of the seven-member committee which will begin its work in Amman tomorrow. The situation in the Middle East was reviewed during the meeting. High highness affirmed to Klibi the threat posed by Israel's exploitation of the current situation in the region with the purpose of entrenching its control over the occupied Arab territories ranging from the Syrian Golan Heights in the north to the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the south. Ways of bolstering Arab solidarity and the cohesion of the Arab nation under the current circumstances were also discussed. Court Minister 'Amir Khammash attended the meeting.

AR-RA'Y REPORTS 'SECRET' CARTER MEETING WITH IRANIANS

JN250832 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 25 Oct 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] Washington--It has been revealed here that a secret meeting was held between U.S. President Carter and several Iranian officials, including an Iranian general. The meeting was shrouded in total secrecy. The discussions dealt with the terms to secure the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. It has been learned that among the Iranian officials who attended the secret meeting were the members of the delegation that accompanied Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i on his visit to New York last week to attend the UN Security Council meetings. Diplomatic sources say that Raja'i did not meet with President Carter in order to keep the meeting secret, as it would be difficult to conceal his activities from the eyes of the press.

AR-RA'Y EDITORIAL CRITICIZES MCHENRY REMARKS ON IRAN

JN251457 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 25 Oct 80 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "The Hostages and the Iraqi-Iranian War"]

[Text] The U.S. representative at the UN Security Council had no scruples in claiming that the Iraqi-Iranian war constituted a threat to Iran's security. That claim was an interpretation of the biased attitude adopted by the United States. Soon after the U.S. representative's claims, it was reported that a secret meeting had taken place between President Carter and some of the officials who accompanied the Iranian premier on his recent trip to the United Nations. These reports said that the meeting discussed conditions for releasing the U.S. hostages and added that other U.S.-Iranian meetings were being held in a neutral European capital. In light of these reports, the U.S. representative's claims seem not unrelated to the deal now in progress to release the hostages. As a matter of fact, they appear as a "downpayment" that the U.S. administration is paying to conclude the deal. Nobody knows to what extent the United States will go in making such claims, now that the Iraqi forces scored a victory yesterday by seizing Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. Washington must understand that its attitude and its UN representative's claims will not quickly restore stability to the Gulf area. The end of the Iraqi-Iranian war will depend upon Iranian recognition of Iraq's legitimate rights to its territory and waters. It is time Iranian officials realized that proceeding with the war will not make Iraq abandon its rights. Therefore, the U.S. administration would do well to realize the gravity of exploiting the Iraqi-Iranian war to "patch up" the hostages issue, especially since Iraq is not a party to this issue. Equating the hostages issue with Iraqi rights is both illogical and immoral. We must remember that Al-Muhammarah's fall to the Iraqi armed forces does not mean that Iraq has territorial ambitions in Iran. It just shows that it is the persistent disavowal of Iraqi rights that is leading to these results, which are too clear for the U.S. administration to ignore and for which it cannot blame fraternal Iraq.

ARAB PARLIAMENTARY UNION BEGINS MEETINGS 27 OCT

JN272158 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The meetings of the eighth session of the Arab Parliamentary Union Council began at the People's Assembly hall this evening. The session is being chaired by Khalid al-Fahum, the president of the union, and is being attended by Dr Husan al-Khatib, the assistant secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union, and the heads and members of the Algerian, Jordanian, UAE, Tunisian, Sudanese, Palestinian, Lebanese, Moroccan, PDRY, YAR and Syrian delegations.

The meeting was opened by Union President Khalid al-Fahum, who delivered a speech in which he welcomed the heads and members of the Arab parliamentary delegations. Al-Fahum greeted steadfast Syria and its struggler leader President Hafiz al-Asad. He also praised the militant stands of Syria, which is standing in the frontline, defending the Arab nation's causes and confronting imperialist and Zionist conspiracies.

Al-Fahum referred to the difficult and delicate circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing and to the clouds that loom on the Arab homeland's horizon. He stressed the importance of the role Arab parliamentarians can assume in purifying the atmosphere and removing the clouds to enable the Arabs to proceed united once again in confronting the enemies, particularly the Camp David and other parties led by U.S. imperialism and Israel which seek to contain the entire Arab area.

After the council had discussed its agenda and approved the items listed on it and the report of the assistant secretary general, it agreed to raise at the second session political issues connected to the current situation and issues of pan-Arab struggle. The second session is to be held at 0900 on Tuesday. The council will also discuss in tomorrow's session the union's plan for the future stage.

BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS AL-QUNAYTIRAH

JN272018 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Al-Qunaytirah--A Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] delegation led by Mavromin, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee organization office [name and title as received], has denounced the barbaric destruction by Zionist enemy of the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah before he withdrew from it.

In the few words he recorded in the visitors book during his visit to the liberated city this morning, the delegation head described the Zionist enemy as the spearhead of world imperialism and a tool which implements U.S. schemes. He said: This barbaric destruction of Al-Qunaytirah by the Zionist occupiers shows the aggressor's mentality.

DOCUMENTS ON IRAQI AID TO MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD REVEALED

JN260908 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The SANA political editor writes: Today, we reveal two new documents on the Muslim Brotherhood gang's links with the traitorous regime in Baghdad. This is in addition to the television interviews already seen by the citizens.

The purpose of all this is to reveal all the facts to our nation and to enable the Arab people in Syria and elsewhere to see the enormity of the base plot which U.S. imperialism, aided by Israel, has designed and entrusted to its local agents in the Arab world and Syria to implement.

After we have broadcast the full texts of the interviews concerning the cooperation between the Muslim Brotherhood gang and Israel directly and also through resident liaison officers in Beirut who are in contact with the spy Abu Arz, and after we have established the links between Israel and the traitorous Baghdad rulers and showed how Israel and the Baghdad rulers are cooperating in carrying out the plot against the Syrian people and the Arab nations' future and central issue--the Palestine question--we now reveal documents which establish the cooperation between the Baghdad traitors and the Muslim Brotherhood, who are agents of Israel and U.S. imperialism and who are jointly and determinedly carrying out the Zionist plot against the Arab nation.

The documents we have are two messages addressed by the spy Taha Yasin Ramadan al-Jazrawi, the Iraqi first deputy prime minister and commander of the so-called Popular Army in Baghdad, to the criminal fugitive 'Adnan 'Uglah in Aleppo. The first message is dated 26 July 1980 and the second 8 August 1980. These two messages were found among other documents at one of the dens stormed recently.

The messages confirm the assistance and cooperation which the ruling clique in Baghdad was giving to the Muslim Brotherhood gang in the form of funds, arms, training and political and propaganda support. The messages also show how the Baghdad rulers have chosen, despite the nationalist and progressive slogans they raise, to serve as direct agents of Israel and the United States in the war declared against the Syrian Arab Republic and the steadfastness of the Syrian people.

The messages further stress the direct responsibility of the Baghdad rulers, Israel and the Muslim Brotherhood gang for killing innocents inside Syria and sabotaging national and economic organizations of the Syrian Arab people. By reading the two messages, one discovers that the slogans raised by the Baghdad rulers are false and that these rulers have nothing to do with progressiveness, nationalism, Arabism and Islam, as can be seen by the crimes they are committing.

The Baghdad rulers began their crimes first against the patient Iraqi people--individuals and organizations. They then expanded their crimes by staining their hands with the blood of innocents in Syria. Now, these rulers are continuing their crimes against God, the people and the homeland by provoking a war with the Islamic Republic of Iran. The purpose behind this chain of crimes is to directly serve U.S. imperialism and Israel by weakening the Arab nation's steadfastness against the invaders, attenuating Arab efforts, splitting Arab ranks and creating despair and confusion among the Arab masses to make it easy for the United States and Israel to carry out their plots and plans.

The crimes committed by the Baghdad government, headed by the agent Saddam Husayn, must be known in detail by the masses of our Arab nation so these masses will realize the enormity of the treason committed by the Baghdad government and the fact that the Baghdad rulers and the Muslim Brotherhood gang are no more than agents of Israel.

We must also make it clear to the masses of our Arab nation that the Baghdad rulers will be severely punished for their crimes. The criminals shall pay heavily, and with their own lives, for the innocent blood they shed.

We would like to draw the attention of the citizens to the fact that we have deleted some names from the two messages for security reasons. We have also dropped the cheap insults that only befit the murderous regime in Baghdad and also the grammatical mistakes which expose the poor education of the Israeli spy, Taha Yasin Ramadan, and prove his unworthiness for the post of first deputy prime minister.

We would also like to draw the attention of the citizens to the fact that the conspiratorial links between the traitorous Baghdad rulers and the criminal fugitive 'Adnan 'Uqlah are not the first and only links between those rulers and the Muslim Brotherhood, as proven during the interrogations and by the televised interviews with leading members of the Muslim Brotherhood gang.

While placing these facts before our people, we would like to reaffirm that the criminals, whereever they may be, will not escape justice. The hand of the revolution will reach out for them and make they pay with their own lives for the crimes they have committed against our people. The following are the messages addressed by the spy, Taha Yasin Ramadan, to the spy, 'Adnan 'Uglah:

The first message: Brother 'Adnan. We received your recorded message and listened to it with eagerness and care. We hope that this message will mark a good start in our relations, for the benefit of our struggler country and nation.

Brother 'Adnan: We wanted to get in touch with you a long time ago. But the difficult circumstances of our struggler country have made it incumbent upon us to carefully examine our methods of contact and the persons contacting us so as not to commit a scientific error, which could lead to serious consequences. We have had several contacts with persons who claimed that they represented your organization, and you, personally, without showing any evidence of this. The last to contact us was a man from Aleppo called [name not given]. This man claimed that he was sent by your organization and with your direct knowledge. Our last meeting with this man was 2 weeks ago in Baghdad, when he conveyed your message.

Another man from Aleppo called [name not given] came to see us 4 months ago. He was accompanied by a young man with an injured arm. The Aleppo man claimed that he was your representative to us. The man requested assistance and said that he was associated with brother martyr Ibrahim al-Yusuf. He gave us his pseudonym and left. He contacted us again about a month ago, claiming that he was authorized to do so.

As you know only too well, we do not rule out the possibility that the Syrian intelligence could send persons to contact us and claim that they represent you, particularly after the confessions that have been made. Therefore, we could not confide in these persons despite their persistence. We expect to receive the truth from you that these persons do not represent you so that we can take appropriate action to punish them and the traitorous quarters behind them.

As for brother [name not given], who has been known for a long time to some of our comrades in his province, he has won our confidence, although we would like to be more reassured about him. We decided to give him a new quantity o weapons even before your message. Thus, your message has come as further reassurance of this link.

Brother 'Adnan, our party in Syria and our party and its revolution in Iraq would like to reaffirm their support for every patriotic effort against the traitorous and criminal Syrian regime. Our Arab Syria can only be saved by a broad national alliance spearheaded by brave fighters from all groups. The present delicate circumstances provide a historic opportunity for an alliance of these forces despite their past differences. Let us clasp our hands together with full confidence, devotion and love. Let complete frankness and clarity be the main basis for our cooperation in saving our country--wounded Syria--and establishing a democratic national regime which restores the region's real steadfastness and driving spirit.

In principle we are for strengthening and developing these links. We are also ready to support your armed struggle, and the struggle of any other organization or even single individuals, against this criminal regime. We hope that contacts will be consolidated between us through quicker means.

We hope to eliminate the delay in contacts and to hear from you, or your representative, all your observations on how to consolidate our dialogue and common search for the best formula for struggle to achieve our common objectives.

We believe that our efforts and mutual cooperation and trust to build the broad national front must not be confined to material support. They should also include exchange of viewpoints and joint deliberation on major issues so as to increase the points of agreement. Let it be a historic step on the path of cooperation.

While awaiting your messages, please accept my high esteem and best wishes for your success and victory. Yours, Taha Yasin Ramadan, 26 July 1980.

The second message: Dear Brother Abu 'Ammar, greetings. We have read your message which was conveyed to Brother Nizar through a man called Al-Hajj. We would also like to inform you that a short while ago, we received a recorded message from you by brother [name not given]. In light of that, we wrote you a message and here we attach a copy of it. We also gave him 50 guns, a quantity of handgrenades and the sum of 100,000 Syrian pounds. It seems that the recent arrests in (Ad-Dayr) were the reasons for your not being able to receive them.

We would also like to inform you that our party has agreed in principle to cooperate with you in the armed struggle to overthrow the traitorous Syrian regime and to establish a national democratic government in which all honest Syrians shall participate.

Our party and revolution in Iraq, your second country, are ready to cooperate with all the patriotic groups, including your fraternal group, in the course of struggle. Therefore, the reorganization of our cooperation in a more clear manner is essential. Periodic discussion of political and military affairs through your representatives is also essential and basic to developing our mutual relations. We want this to be a strategic relationship based on fraternity, confidence and clarity in dealings for the general welfare of the country and the nation.

As far as we are concerned, we have already said in the message which you have not received that we feel reassured about [name not given]. We told him that there should be another person with him, preferably at the same high level, so we can hold dialogues from time to time on our general affairs and cooperation, and consider them as your representatives to our party.

Dear Brother 'Adnan. We agree to the means of direct assistance you cited in your message conveyed by [name not given]. These are: A) financial assistance, B) assistance with arms and ammunitions and C) receiving the wounded and fugitives.

We would like to say that in addition to be wounded and fugitives, we are also ready to receive all those who you want to remove temporarily from the arena. However, we have one comment to make. Let us be frank with one another right from the beginning. We are aware of the importance of immediate action under such circumstances. [sentence as heard] We hope that contacts will continue between us. For our part, we will guarantee that assistance will reach you continuously to help you conduct your affairs.

Therefore, we are sending you another symbolic sum amounting to [figure not given] in addition to the previous sum. We will continue to send you more money, God willing. We are also sending another quantity of weapons and as much as the bearer of the message can take.

As for receiving the fighters, we are ready to receive them immediately and at any time by secret [word indistinct] we will train them and then return them to you. We look forward to their coming to us by way of any means agreed upon with you or your representatives here.

Finally, we would like to reaffirm once again our desire to develop our relations for the sake of ridding our people of this regime.

Kindly accept our high esteem.

[Signed] Taha Yasin Ramadan, 8 August 1980

DAMASCUS RADIO URGES OVERTHROW OF SADDAM HUSAYN

JN271147 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: You have listened to the text of the two documents which prove the agentry and treason of Saddam Husayn's regime. It did not stop at its national crimes against our persevering Arab people in Iraq, the campaigns of arrest and physical liquidation against the struggles and men of honor. It did not stop at making Iraq into a maleable instrument of U.S. imperialism to implement its designs and carry out a most dangerous deception campaign by hiding behind wagering slogans to stunt any mass movement in the nationalist arena. It went beyond all that to participate in carrying out a most dangerous crime against the Arab nation, its present and future, and its major cause of struggle, the cause of Palestine. This conspiratorial role of the agent Saddam Husayn's regime and his treasonous clique, following the latest developments and escalation of the imperialist Zionist reactionary attack, has become a spearhead of forces opposed to the Arab masses. This necessitates the carrying out of a basic struggle by the masses: working to topple this treasonous regime to save our people in Iraq and to fortify the Arab confrontation front against the reactionary conspiracy linked with the United States and Israel.

The two new documents revealed yesterday concerning the treasonous alliance between Saddam Husayn's clique and the Muslim Brotherhood gang and the direct cooperation of the treasonous Iraqi regime and the Muslim Brotherhood gang with Israel to carry out conspiracies against Arab Syria, its steadfast people and its nationalist, pan-Arab and progressive stand provide ample irrefutable evidence of the identity of the agent Iraqi regime and its links. In particular, we cite:

First, the direct link between this agent regime and Israel and its cooperation with the Muslim Brotherhood gang to carry out conspiracies against steadfast Syria to weaken its confrontation power and attempt to wreck its economy and fragment its cohesive internal front to humble it and force it to accept liquidation and capitulation.

Although these conspiratorial attempts well known to the masses of our people, escalation of conspiracy at this time in particular and the revelation by the quarters and instruments of the conspiracy of their cards has thrown more light on the reactionary identity of Saddam Husayn's regime. It is a regime which stands on the side of forces opposed to the Arab masses and their aspirations. It stands on the same side as imperialism, Zionism and reaction. That is its natural place, which no wagering, insincere slogans will conceal.

Second: The waging of dirty wars in the name of U.S. imperialism and on its behalf by the agent Iraqi regime. The battle provoked by Saddam Husayn's regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran reveals the dirty role of that regime. It is trying to take Israel's revenge against the Iranian revolution and its stands through this war. This is the revolution which announced, from the first day, that it is on the Arabs' side in confronting Zionism and that it supports the Arabs with all its potentials and resources in liberating Palestine.

Third: The confessions of Muslim Brotherhood members concerning the role of agent Saddam Husayn's regime in financing, arming and training members of the gang confirm that the Iraqi regime, by participating in the conspiracy against Syria and by declaring war on the Syrian Arab Republic and the steadfastness of the Arab Syrian people, is a direct agent of the United States and Israel. These confessions also confirm the direct responsibility of the Baghdad rulers along with Israel and the Muslim Brotherhood gang in killing innocents inside Syria and sabotaging the national and economic installations of the Syrian Arab people.

Fourth: The Iraqi regime with its reactionary nature, tribal structure and links with antagonistic forces is party to an imperialist alliance which does not by any means go beyond the circle of the Camp David conspiracy. In one way or another, it is one of the quarters of the conspiracy and it has been assigned to carry out its most crucial tasks by trying to hide behind fake slogans.

The exposure of the collaboration between the imperialist reactionary alliance and Saddam Husayn's regime is not the first or the last piece of evidence of the links of this regime with more than one Camp David plot against the Arab nation, the Arab national liberation movement and the forces of freedom and progress in the area and the world.

The Arab masses throughout the Arab nation and within Iraq realize as they follow the crimes of Saddam Husayn's clique that the overthrow of that regime has become an urgent pan-Arab mission and part of the comprehensive political, military economic and social battle being fought by these masses to realize their unified socialist Arab future. This deep realization of the need to eliminate the agent clique in Baghdad has also become part of the Arab revolution mission to save our Arab masses in Baghdad from the oppression and terrorism of the regime.

The masses of our people in this country who have been able, through solidarity with their leadership party and their progressive nationalist party, to deal fatal blows to the Muslim Brotherhood gang are capable of punishing all the treasonous agents of the United States and Israel for their crimes against our people. The criminals will not escape punishment and the revolution will reach them wherever they may be. Our people will topple the new Baghdad alliance and its agent elements such as Saddam Husayn as it toppled before the old Baghdad pact and its agent, reactionary elements. The future belongs to the struggling Arab masses. Building the future is at the command of the will of these masses and their revolutionary forces, whose foremost representative vanguard and base is our Syrian Arab Republic.

BRIEFS

TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Nasir Qaddur, the Syrian foreign minister's assistant, presented a first class medal to Aydin Alacakapatan, Turkey's ambassador to Syria, on the occasion of the end of his term as his country's ambassador to Syria. [Damascus SANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 27 Oct 80 JN]

LIBYA

FRG REPORTEDLY AGREES TO 'CONSIDER' WAR REPARATIONS

LD270734 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The FRG ambassador has informed the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Jamahiriyah of the German government's agreement to consider the question of war reparations demanded by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the huge losses caused to the Libyan Arab people as a result of the World War II.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES POLISARIO SECRETARY GENERAL

LD270746 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0245 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The brother commander yesterday received Brother Mohammed Abdelaziz, the Polisario secretary general who is on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

TUNISIA

FRENCH PREMIER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 25 OCT

LD251536 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] French Premier Raymond Barre had a meeting today at the As-Sa'adah palace in Al-Marsa with Tunisian and foreign joutnalists covering his visit to Tunisia. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali attended this meeting.

At this press conference Raymond Barre replied to a number of questions. He mentioned that his talks with Mohamed Mzali and Tunisian officials were marked by depth and a spirit of friendship and enabled the French side to become acquainted with the (?crisis) which Tunisia is trying to avoid within the sphere of the renewed cooperation between the two countries. He said that these talks covered all issues of interest to Tunisia and France in their capacity of being two Mediterranean countries. He noted that economic cooperation was one aspect of the Tunisian-French talks. He said that the French delegation listened to important statements by the Tunisian delegation concerning the economic and agricultural spheres.

Raymond Barre noted that during the exchange of views Tunisian and French officials did not seek to make hasty decisions. This was because the study of the subjects concentrated on studying them from a different angle linked to opening medium-range prospects. The results of these talks will emerge in the next few months and will cover many spheres. They will be practical results responding to reality. France's pledge in the sphere of aiding Tunisia is firm, stemming from the definite French desire within the framework of the effort exerted for Tunisia's benefit.

Regarding Tunisia's relations with the European Common Market, the French premier mentioned that the Tunisian delegation expressed its fears of the prospects of expanding the European Economic Community. The said that he assured Tunisian friends that this expansion [words indistinct]. This is because the European community is in the process of resolving its internal problems. He stressed that France is concerned about Tunisian interests and the interests of the Arab Maghreb countries within the community, and that it realizes the needs of these countries, striving to respond to their aspirations. Agreement has been reached between the Tunisian and French delegations on all these matters.

In reply to another question Raymond Barre replied that Tunisia's security depends mainly on the Tunisians themselves and that what he has seen in Tunisia gave him no occasion to doubt the cohesion of the Tunisian people and their strong will to maintain their independence.

The French premier then praised the policy pursued by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali striving for Tunisia to be aware of its unity to face every situation.

The French premier expressed his hope that seucrity will be established in the Mediterranean basin. He noted that the best way for the establishment of stability is to be free from disputes in this part of the world. He said: We hope that stability will triumph over tension and that one of the factors guaranteeing the stability of the region is based on strengthening Tunisian-French relations.

Raymond Barre then spoke about the campaign of casting doubts spread by some regarding Paris' stance vis-a-vis foreign workers in France. He stressed that his country is faithful to its deep-rooted traditions and that it appreciates the efforts of foreign workers who give magnificent services for the benefit of France's prosperity. He said that his country will not resort to expelling foreign workers, despite the changes in world conditions and the dififculties facing France's (?interests).[passage indistinct]

Regarding (?the Middle East) the prime minister [words indistinct] peace in this region and security may be established in the Gulf. France has expressed its hope that the Iraqi-Iranian dispute will remain limited and that it will be ended. In these circumstances it believes that dialogue can be (?put in motion) through Arab organizations, especially the Arab League and also the Islamic Conference Organization, and that the Paris Government adheres to the freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz.

He then said that cooperation relations between France and Iraq are good and that France is determined to continue this [word indistinct] of cooperation in all spheres. The campaign stirred recently about cooperation between the two countries in the nuclear sphere will not deter France from its determination to fulfill the agreements signed with Iraq in the nuclear sphere for peace purposes.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FRENCH PREMIER'S VISIT

LD262323 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Following the official visit paid by French premier Raymond Barre to Tunisia the following joint communique was issued:

At the invitation of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, French Premier Raymond Barre paid a working and friendship visit to Tunisia from 24 to 26 October 1980. He was accompanied by Minister of the Economy Rene Monory and Minister of Foreign Trade Michel Cointat. During his stay in Tunisia Mr Barre was received by President Bourguiba.

The talks between Raymond Barre and Mohamed Mzali and their delegations were conducted in an atmosphere of deep friendship and mutual understanding consistent with the close ties of cooperation existing between the two countries on all levels. They discussed in depth the bilateral relations in the political, economic, financial, cultural, scientific and technical fields and exchanged views on international questions of common interest.

The two premiers expressed satisfaction with the decisions of the grand joint commission which met in Tunis 3-4 September 1980 and with the results of the various joint subcommittees which met subsequently. They reaffirmed the will of the two governments to strengthen cooperation between Tunisia and France in all sectors.

The Tunisian Government expresses its happiness at France's contribution to the progress made in Tunisia during the last two development plans. The two premiers, underlining the big effort which Tunisia should undertake during the third development plan, which demands the deepening of cooperation and the increasing of its diversity in a manner that will contribute to the increasing of Tunisia's national income, agreed to adapt cooperation between the two countries to conform with the new requirements of Tunisia's economic and social development and to give it a new dimension.

In this framework the French side wishes to make a vital contribution to the financing of the investments of the third plan, and the French side reaffirms the will of the French Government to strengthen the Tunisian development efforts in the third plan by increasing financial support for expected investments and especially by increasing the French state's assistance. The French Government declares its agreement to create an investment bank whose capital is to be subscribed by Tunisia, French financial institutions and a number of Arab parties. It will ask French quarters to establish this bank as soon as possible.

In the same direction the two premiers believe that the traditional trade exchange between the two countries must develop and must include provisions which can limit the existing imbalance. Accordingly, the two premiers agreed, regarding agriculture and marine fishing and Tunisia's attainment of food security, on the necessity to undertake joint actions to raise the level of food production in order to meet the needs of the domestic and foreign markets. They recorded their satisfaction with the Tunisian Government's program to achieve a regional balance of social and economic development in Tunisia and particulary to begin the study and realization of development plans in north west, central west and southern Tunisia. In this context the two governments agreed to cooperate in completing a study at the earliest opportunity on development in southern Tunisia and to make this a basis for cooperation for the realization of programs stemming from this study.

As for the field of energy, the two premiers reaffirmed their will to establish close cooperation to enable Tunisia to diversity its sources in this connection and to adopt suitable measures for saving and using new forms of energy.

They also believe that the new form of bilateral cooperation must develop in a manner which will permit Tunisia to strengthen its industrial capabilities, particularly in modern technology, which will require assistance from France.

They discussed the most important projects of common interest, particularly those which enable Tunisia to increase and diversify its exports through the development of the exchange of industrial products.

The Tunisian Government expressed its resolve to amend the regulations applied to frozen French property in Tunisia. Consequently, beginning immediately, and after short intervals, about 85 percent of the existing balances can be transferred.

In the field of education the two premiers agreed to encourage joint actions which aim at introducing pedagogic methods in the teaching of French and the development of the formation of technical and scientific cadres. They attached importance to cooperation in the field of languages and they express eagerness that efforts leading to the development of teaching Arabic in France to the children of Tunisian expatriates and French students in secondary schools and universities should be continued.

On the other hand they underlined the importance they attach to bolstering and concentrating technical cooperation in the sectors which have priority in the development plan in Tunisia.

The two premiers studied in depth the position of the Tunisian community in France and the French community in Tunisia. They stressed the notable participation in both communities in the development of both countries. They agreed, in particular, to hold strong consultations with regard to issues of interest to the Tunisian citizens who are carrying out professional activities in France.

The problem of Tunisia's relations with the EEC was the subject of a deep exchange of views, particularly regarding the application of the agreements of 25 April 1976 and the prospects for their expansion. The French premier reaffirmed that his government fully realizes the importance to Tunisia of the export of some agricultural and industrial products to the EEC and said that the government will make efforts in the deliberations of the nine member states to see that the provisions of the 1976 agreement are fully applied. He recalled that France, which realizes the problems which can be caused to Tunisia by the second expansion of the EEC membership, has asked the community bodies to commence implementation of the current [word indistinct] relating to the consequences to be faced by the other countries as a result of new memberships. In this connection the EEC will try to take into account the concerns of its associates, especially Tunisia.

The premiers stressed their resolve to work for bringing about the trialogue proposed by Presidents Bourguiba and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, a trialogue between the Arab world, Europe and Africa to deepen cooperation which ensures permanent prosperity for all peoples and contributes to the strengthening of peace and friendship for mankind. They express their conviction that the trialogue can constitute a positive contribution to the north-south dialogue and an encouragement to bring about the major transformations which are necessary for world economic relations in order to establish a new world economic order which is more just and balanced. After noting the cultural dimension of the trialogue, the two premiers stressed their interests in the planned high level cultural meeting which will be attended by European, Arab, and African personalities in 1981.

The two premiers examined in depth some international problems of common interest. Regarding the tragic development in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict which has turned into an open and general war, the two premiers stressed the need to reach expeditiously a political settlement to this conflict, which is in an important and sensitive region, and to prevent it from extending further. They address their urgent appeal to the two countries to end the fighting and to resort to peaceful means to settle their differences in accordance with the fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

Concerning the Middle East conflict, the two premiers, after noting the identity of their viewpoints concerning the need to attain a just and lasting settlement on the basis of the bold resolutions adopted by the United Nations, reaffirm the attitude which has been expressed many times by their respective governments, note their great concern in view of the development in the situation in the region, repeat their condemnation, particularly with regard to the recent Israeli decisions on Jerusalem, and reject any unilateral action which changes the character of that city. They state that the settlement of the Middle East crisis, which demands the inclusion and broadest participation of all parties concerned with the principle of the possible settlement acceptable to the international community, must have the participation of all those parties in negotiations, including the Palestinian people and, consequently, the PLO. The Tunisian Government is pleased with the consistent work of the French Government concerning the Middle East crisis. The two premiers agree that it is (?necessary) that Europe should play its full role by doubling the suitable and useful initiatives to achieve a full and just settlement to this problem, including the settlement of the Palestinian question.

With regard to the situation in the Mediterranean, France and Tunisia are of the opinion that it is necessary to develop political and economic consultation and cooperation among the Mediterranean countries. Noting that security in the Mediterranean cannot be separated from security and cooperation in Europe, the two countries intend, within the framework of the forthcoming Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation, to unify their efforts so that the Mediterranean countries can play their role in this region. The two premiers expressed their great concern over the state of tension in Africa, and condemned the policy and practices of racial discrimination in southern Africa, and expressed hope that the UN settlement plan for Namibia will be implemented as soon as possible. They recalled that both France and Tunisia believe that it is necessary that Africa should be safeguarded from foreign interference, and that African countries, whose responsibility is security and peace in the continent, should be able to concentrate their efforts on economic and social development.

The two premiers also studied the development in the situation in Asia. They regard the foreign interference in Afghanistan as unacceptable and as contrary to the Afghan people's will to national independence.

The two premiers were pleased to see the renewal of the Arab-European dialogue which has now become very near [as heard] from all its aspects, including the political aspect. France and Tunisia will continue to be in close contact on this issue to which both attach special importance.

Premier Raymond Barre expressed his thanks for the very warm welcome he and the French delegation received, and for the very friendly atmosphere which prevailed during his visit. He invited Mohamed Mzali to pay an official visit to France. The visit has been accepted with pleasure. The date will be set with the agreement of both sides.

WEIZMAN'S ACTIVITIES IN U.S. DRAW CRITICISM

TA280621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Knesset member 'Ezer Weizman has reiterated that he supports President Carter and wants to see him reelected. Weizman spoke with our New York correspondent, Dan Shilon. Weizman stressed that his support for Carter comes by virtue of his work for Israel. During the Carter tenure, Israel received all the arms it requested from the United States, including F-16 planes that were delivered 2 years ahead of the contractual schedule. Weizman said he was angered at the presentation of Carter as Israel's enemy--which was gross ingratitude. He emphasized that he was invited personally to travel on the Carter plane because of the friendship that developed between them at Camp David.

Last night, Jerusalem and Washington continued to be occupied with Weizman's traveling in Carter's election plane. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he could not sanction the intervention of an Israeli citizen--especially a politician--in the elections of another country. He is apprehensive about the reactions to Weizman's move.

The spokesman of the Israeli Embassy in Washington told reporters: Weizman did not consult with us and we do not know what his intentions are. We did not even know that he is in the United States. It must be remembered that he is not a minister and our government has no supervision over him. The spokesman stressed that Israel has a very clear policy of nonintervention in the elections.

Cabinet Discussion

TA281128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] 'Ezer Weizman had no defenders today around the Cabinet table. The ministers dissociated themselves entirely from the former defense minister's move [in expressing support for President Carter]. The first speaker was Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz. He said that the phenomenon in itself is a grave one--an Israeli politician who openly comes out in favor of one of the U.S. presidential candidates, something which is unacceptable. Weizman's behavior, Hurvitz added, is liable in the future to invite U.S. pressure and intervention in Israel's internal affairs, both during an election and at other times.

The prime minister also joined the objectors, leveling sharp criticism at Weizman. At he same time, government circles noted that no steps can be taken against the former defense minister, as he holds no state position and is not active within his party.

In the meeting Minister Yosef Burg reported on the autonomy talks held recently in Washington. While reading passages from the position paper that was submitted to the Americans, Dr Burg proved that there was no softening of the original Israeli position on matters relating to the substance of autonomy, as U.S. administration leaders had sought to present the situation during the talks. Minister Hayin Landau asked for details on whether there had been concessions on the question of responsibility for the water sources, land, and on security affairs. Dr Burg's replies appear to have satisfied the minister. We made no concessions and we did not elasticize positions; we stand in the same place from which we started.

In the same way, one can, with a bit of reflection on the point of the autonomy talks, sum up this matter. But in the air hangs the question: What will become of the relations with the United States and Egypt; for it must be borne in mind that the U.S. presidential election will take place in a few days--and what will come afterward?

CEAO MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING OPENS IN NIAMEY

AB231115 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Summary] "The 12th session of the Ministerial Council of the West African Economic Community, CEAO, officially opened this afternoon in Niamey. This session, which is to prepare the organization's sixth summit conference, is being presided over by the Niger Finance Minister, Lt Col Tondi Moussa, who is also the current chairman of the Ministerial Council. The opening session was attended by the members of the Supreme Military Council, the government, and the diplomatic corps as well as by representatives of regional and international organizations. "CEAO Secretary General Moussa Ngom, the first speaker, presented a balance sheet of the community's activities.

[Begin Ngom Recording] Mr Chairman of the Ministerial Council, the achievements made so far by our organization have been possible thanks to the confidence reposed in it by their excellencies the heads of state and government, as well as to the member states' political will and unshakable faith in the virtues of voluntary and organized cooperation. "It is true that much still remains to be done, but the results obtained justify our firm conviction that the CEAO can constitute an organized and dynamic instrument within the international community." "Our peoples essentially need increased production which can ensure for them sufficiency in food. This can be achieved through the development of the resources of the soil, atmosphere, rivers, lagoons, streams and sea. Our peoples need the physical and moral health which will enable them to safeguard their production capacity and their productivity. Our peoples need to be informed and trained so that they may master all the scientific and technical means of production." The present unfavorable world economic situation compels us to use every means at our disposal to achieve the aspirations of our peoples. [end recording]

"The finance minister, who spoke next, welcomed the participants on behalf of the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and government and the people of the Niger Republic."

[Begin recording] As you know, this 12th session of our council is to prepare the sixth summit meeting of the CEAO, which will open next week in Niamey. "Your presence here clearly demonstrates your interest in our organization and assures us that the path we have voluntarily taken can enable our member states to gradually constitute a common and united front in the struggle against underdevelopment, micronationalism and the effects of Balkanization." "The results we have achieved so far in the various sectors enable us to affirm without complacency that our community now has the appropriate structures and the necessary manpower and means to effectively and rationally ensure the economic integration of our countries. The community's industrial program, which has just been examined by our experts, demonstrates our organization's determination to ensure the constant and harmonized development of the economies of our member states." [end recording]

COCOA PRODUCERS ALLIANCE BEGINS SESSION IN LAGOS

AB231008 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The cocoa producers alliance has been urged to continue to press for the equitable distribution of scarce resources to ensure that farmers from member countries are paid remunerative prices for their products. This is with a view to improving their quality of life.

The minister of agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, made the appeal while declaring open the 35th general assembly of the organization in Lagos. He said that the call for a new international economic order was not intended to create a situation in which the Third World countries would supply to industrial nations raw materials at low prices for rising cost of industrial goods. Rather, he said, it should be an attempt to ensure fair returns for one's labor.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PACT COUNCIL MEETING OPENS IN NIAMEY

AB261056 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1020 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Naimey, 26 Oct (AZAP)--The fourth meeting of the ministerial council of the Non-aggression and Military Assistance Pact (ANAD) opened in Niamey on Saturday under the chairmanship of the Niger minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Daouda Diallo. The meeting is to prepare the summit of this organization scheduled to take place next Saturday in Niger's capital. The ANAD was concluded in Abidjan in June 1977 between the six member states of the West African Economic Community (Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal) and Togo.

The last summit of ANAD took place in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in October last year.

LEADERS HAIL GUINEA'S ADMISSION TO MANO RIVER UNION

AB261312 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The head of state, Master Sergeant Doe, yesterday said that the admission of Guinea into the Mano River Union (?would introduce) greater and more viable economic order in the West African subregion. Speaking at ceremonies marking the formal admission of Guinea into the Mano River Union, Head of State Doe said that cooperation of this kind, which the Mano River Union represents, not only increases the options available to each of our countries to tackle her national problems, but also provides the framework within which we can take collective decisions in the interest of our peoples in the subregion. With Guinea's admission, Head of State Doe said that he was certain that more dynamic avenues of trade, industrial development and cultural awareness could emerge.

The Sierra Leonean Leader, Siaka Stevens, for his part, said that the admission of Guinea into the Mano River Union was an achievement for the union. Speaking at the Unity Conference Center in Monrovia, at Guinea's formal admission into the union, Dr Stevens said that it was imperative for the three African states to cooperate for self-reliance, social and cultural integration as well as economic interdependence. He said the peoples of Liberia and Sierra Leone highly appreciate the admission of Guinea into the union because this will strengthen the socioeconomic ties of the three countries.

The Guinean leader, Ahmed Sekou Toure, said that economic independence could only be achieved by African countries through joint efforts, mutual cooperation and economic integration. He said the government and people of Guinea were deeply touched by the admission of his country into the Mano River Union.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU, HIGH-LEVEL DELEGATION LEAVE FOR USSR

LD271340 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 27 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, left for Moscow to make an official friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Government of the Soviet Union.

Members of the high-level delegation of socialist Ethiopia accompanying Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to Moscow included Comrade Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the standing committee of the PMAC, minister of defense and executive committee member of COPWE; Comrade Berhanu Baye, standing committee member of the PMAC and executive committee member of COPWE; Comrade Hadis Tedla, standing committee member of the PMAC, vice chairman of the national revolutionary development campaign and central planning supreme council, and executive committee member of COPWE; Comrade Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance and Central Committee member of COPWE; Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giurgis, foreign minister and Central Committee member of the COPWE; Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry and Central Committee member of COPWE; Comrade Kassa Gebre, minister of urban development and (?housing) and Central Committee member of COPWE; Comrade Goshu Wolde, minister of education and Central Committee member of COPWE; Comrade Geremew Debele, minister of agriculture; Comrade Mengistu Gemechu, Central Committee member of the PMAC and of COPWE and special adviser of the comrade chairman; Comrade Col Gebre Yesus Wolde Hana, head of the political department of the revolutionary army of revolutionary Ethiopia and Central Committee member of COPWE; Comrade Fasika Sidelil, Central Committee member of COPWE and first assistant head of the ideological department of COPWE; and Comrade Shewandagn Belete, Central Committee member of COPWE and second assistant head of the organization department of COPWE.

MENGISTU ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, WELCOMED BY SOVIET LEADERS

For coverage of the USSR visit of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, see the 27 October Sub-Saharan Africa section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SOMALIA

SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL COMMITTEES NAMED

LD251934 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 25 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, today issued two decrees defining the duties of the Supreme Revolutionary Council [SRC] committees. The first of these two decrees, Decree No 3 issued on 23 October 1980 and pertaining to the SRC, states:

In view of articles 82 and 83 of the constitution, in view of Presidential Decree No 1 of 21 October 1980 [declaring a state of emergency], taking into consideration the necessity to specify the powers and duties of members of the SRC who have been recalled to correct the deviations that have crept into the direction of the 21 October 1969 revolution, the following decree is issued:

Clause I: The following committees have been named: (1) the defense and security committee; (2) the economic, commerce and finance committee; (3) the political committee; (4) the social committee; (5) the public auditing committee. All these committees are under the president of the SDR.

Clause II: The committees mentioned in clause I of this decree are members of the SRC to be known under a separate rule.

Clause III: The committees will carry out the following responsibilities and work: (1) correcting the deviations of the revolution which has been deflected: (2) the revitalization of the general program of government bodies; (3) the war against work sabotage, embezzlement of public property, mismanagement, favoritism, injustice and inequality; (4) the eradication of tribalism, rumormongering and spreading of false news: (5) the execution and fulfillment of national aspirations; (6) protecting the peace and security of the people and defense of the country; (7) the inspection and guidance of increased production and enhancement of the national economy, commerce and finance; (8) inspection and execution of the internal and external politics of the country; (9) all things pertaining to the implementation of the aims of the state of emergency.

Clause IV: (1) Every committee has full powers to take any action that is essential in the execution of the work assigned to it; (2) every committee can inspect and ascertain the proper running and carrying out of their responsibilities by all the state agencies and officials and may take the appropriate action under the law against anyone found mismanaging or committing any other misdemeanors.

Clause V: Each committee may form subcommittees composed of people with the necessary expertise and experience.

Clause VI: The duties, obligations, and planning of committees will be laid down in a specified order.

Clause VII: In the execution of their duties and coordination of the work of the committees, the president shall appoint a member of the SRC to the post of chairman of the secretariat of the various committees of the SRC.

Clause VIII: This decree becomes effective on 23 October 1980 and will be published in the official gazette of the SDR.

The next decree is Decree No 4 issued on 23 October 1980, which states that in view of article 83 of the constitution, under which the president of the SDR issued Decree No 1 of 21 October 1980 on the state of emergency, and following Decree No 3 issued on 23 October 1980 on the formation of the various committees of the SRC, in which it was deemed essential to name the members of the various committees of the SRC, the following decree has been issued:

Clause I: The committees of the SRC mentioned in the SDR presidential Decree No 3 of 23 October 1980 are under the orders of the president of the SDR and are composed of the following challayal [plural of "challe," an honorific title] as follows:

(1) The defense and security committee: Challe Lt Gen Mohamed 'Ali Samatur, chairman; Challe Brig Gen Ahmad Sulayman Abdullah, vice chairman.

(2) The economic, commerce and finance committee: Challe Maj Gen Abdullah Mohamed Fadhil, chairman; Challe Col Ahmad Mahmud Farah, vice chairman; Challe Col Farah Waays Dulleh, member; Challe Col Musa Rabileh Got, member.

(3) The political committee: Challe Brig Gen Isma'il 'Ali Abokor, chairman; Challe Col Mohamed Umar Jays, vice chairman; Challe Col 'Abd al-Qadir Haji Mohamed, member.

(4) The social committee: Challe Maj Gen Husayn Kulmiye Afrah, chairman; Challe Brig Gen Mohamed 'Ali Shire, vice chairman; Challe Col 'Abd ar-Razzaq Mahmud Abubakar, member; Challe Col Usman Muhammad Jelle, member; Challe Col 'Abd Warsame Issaq, member.

(5) The public auditing committee: Challe Brig Gen Mahmud Gelle Yusuf, chairman; Challe Col Ahmad Hasan Musa, vice chairman.

Clause II: Challe Brig Gen Mohamed Shaykh Uthman has been named chairman of the secretariat of the various committees under clause III [as heard]. This decree becomes effective on 23 October 1980 and will be published in the official gazette of the SDR.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

VICE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES INTENT TO FORM NEW PARTY

LD271323 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] In a statement which he sent to us on Wednesday 22 October, Sylvestre Bangui, Central African vice president and foreign minister, informed us that he has decided to form a Central African People's Rally following the departure of Vice President Maidou and Prime Minister Ayandho from the government. "The vital personal changes will not be enough and a new policy is vital to ensure stability which will enable restoration of economic and social order in the country," he explained. This is the first time that Mr Bangui, who has been a member of the government since the empire's fall, has publicly dissociated himself from President Dacko.

CHAD

FAN OFFICIAL CHARGES LIBYAN PLANES USED NIGERIAN BASE

AB272016 Paris AFP in French 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Yaounde, 27 Oct (AFP)--The jet planes which raided the sector of Ndjamena controlled by the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Hissein Habre several times 2 weeks ago operated from a base in Borno state in the northeastern part of Nigeria. This was affirmed by Fedebo Orozi, external relations commissioner for FAN in Yaounde on Monday.

Mr Orozi, who was passing through the Cameroonian capital, stated that the FAN had proof of what it was saying and that the planes were from Libya. Mr Orozi also indicated that fighting has been going on since 22 October between the FAN and supporters of Oueddei Goukouni, president of the Transitional National Union Government, in the region of Oum Chalouba, in Biltine, northeast Chad, near the Sudanese border.

The external relations commissioner also stated that most of Mr Goukouni's troops were soldiers from the Common Action Front (FAC) of Ahmet Acyl, minister of foreign affairs. These troops, he added are being supported now by the Libyan Air Force in the north of the country from a base they maintain at Wour in the extreme north of the Tibesti, in Chad.

ZAIRE

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AB280949 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0751 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Kinshasa--Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, the Belgian minister of foreign affairs arrived in Kinshasa on Monday from Brussels for an official visit which is to last a few days. He was met at the Ndjili international airport by the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Inonga Lokonga Lome, and the Belgian ambassador to Zaire, Jean-Paul van Bellinghen.

In the speeches at the VIP lounge of Ndjili airport, the two statesmen expressed their satisfaction at the visit and underlined their countries' desire to consolidate their close ties, which have been sealed by a long common history and cooperation in many spheres.

BELGIAN GENERAL TO INSPECT MILITARY PROJECTS IN SHABA

AB241115 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0955 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Lubumbashi, 24 Oct (AZAP)--Major General De Poorter, commanding officer of the training division of the Belgian internal forces, arrived in Lubumbashi on Thursday at the head of a strong military delegation from his country.

During his stay in Shaba, the Belgian general will take stock of his country's contribution to projects under the technical military cooperation program with Zaire. In particular, he will visit the 21st Infantry Brigade, elements of which were trained by Belgian specialists.

MOBUTU MESSAGE TO CONGO LEADER REAFFIRMS NONINTERFERENCE

AB241432 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the republic, Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso today received Idzumbuir, Zairian secretary of state for foreign affairs at 1200 at his Mpila residence. Mr Idzumbuir who was accompanied by Muluwa Mobutu, Zaire's roving ambassador, conveyed a message to Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso from his Zairian counterpart, President Mobutu. After the meeting, the special envoy of the Zairian president disclosed the contents of the message to (Rose Toyo).

[Begin Idzumbuir recording] I came to convey a message to the president of the republic from his brother, President Mobutu Sese Seko. This message refer to the ties of good neighborliness that exist between Zaire, the People's Republic of Congo and the other neighbors. You are no doubt aware that for some time now the press has been reporting certain incidents which took place in certain neighboring countries and for which Zaire and other neighboring countries were blamed. We made it a point to reassure the president of the republic that the upholding of the policy of good neighborliness continues to be the main objective of Zairian policy, and that this policy has never been altered in any way, whether in the case of that country where the incidents are reported to have occurred and for which Zaire is blamed in a way, [few words indistinct] of other neighboring countries which are our brother and friendly countries.

MOBUTU, EEC COMMISSIONER DISCUSS NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

AB260915 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1802 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 24 Oct (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement for the Revolution] and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, on Friday afternoon received Mr Claude Cheysson, the European Community commissioner, in audience at his Gbadolite residence. Mr Cheysson has been on an official visit to Zaire since 23 October.

Cooperation between Zaire and the EEC, in particular the possibility of applying the sysmin (mining system) envisaged in the new Lome convention; problems of developing cooperation between African countries and the EEC with regard to the accession of new territories to independence; and the present situation in the North-South dialogue are some of the topics that dominated their talks.

Concerning the first point, Mr Cheysson indicated that an expert from the European Community commission will pay a few days' working visit to Shaba to study the possibility of applying the mining system in Zaire as a first experiment for this arrangement under the Lome II Convention.

On the problems of developing cooperation between African countries and the EEC, the high official of the European Community stressed the interdependence that exists between these two groups of partners. Talking about the present situation of the North-South negotiations, Mr Cheysson stated that these two groups of nations should find a sphere of understanding aimed at safeguarding peace and their complementary nature.

The secretary of state for international cooperation, the EEC delegate to Zaire and the deputy director at the office of the founding chairman of the MPR, were also present at the discussions.

GUINEA-BISSAU

IMPRISONED FORMER PAIGC MEMBER COMMITS SUICIDE

LD240216 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Malan Sanha, the main person involved in the attempted coup in Guinea-Bissau in November 1978, has committed suicide in Bissau. Charged with treason, Malan Sanha was liable to be sentenced to death. The death sentence had indeed been demanded by the public prosecutor during his recent trial. According to reports circulating in Bissau, Sanha hanged himself in prison. A former leading member of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], Malan Sanha was several times accused of tribalist and racist deviations. In 1975 he clearly dissociated himself from the PAIGC. He was arrested for the second time in 1978, together with former Chairman of the PAIGC Rafael Barbosa and another leading member, Ladislau Justado.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI SPEAKS AT KADUNA REFINERY COMMISSIONING

AB260828 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, has been empowered to take the necessary precautions to prevent oil spills in oil-producing areas. It will also take care of such spills in any other part of the federation where there are petroleum-related operations. Announcing this in Kaduna yesterday, President Shehu Shagari said that the NNPC would carry out this assignment through an agency to be financed by the entire oil industry. He said that the actual administraction of oil pollution and related compensation would be the responsibility of the petroleum inspectorate of the NNPC, the state governments, as well as the company which caused the (?havoc). The president was speaking at the commissioning of the country's third and largest oil refinery. He remarked that the refinery was a milestone in the country's purposeful march toward self-reliance. President Shehu Shagari added that with the completion of the Kaduna refinery, the country had come to the final stage in the implementation of a well-planned and integrated product distribution program for the nation. Under the program, he stated, products from all three refineries in the country will be fed into special storage depots throughout thefederation. It is from these depots that oil will be distributed to the main consuming centers. President Shehu Shagari said that the government would continue to allow independent Nigerian businessmen to construct and operate petrol stations. This, he explained, will help to make petroleum products readily available in every part of the country and at a uniform price.

Built at a cost of more than 500 million naira, the refinery has a capacity for processing 100,000 barrels of crude oil daily. There are various units for the manufacture of a number of petroleum products such as gasoline, automotive gas [as heard], kerosine, as well as butane and propane. Some of the units that make up the refinery complex, such as the (?tool) manufacturing plant, are said to be among the biggest in the world. The refinery's lubricating oil plant, the first of its kind in Africa, will produce asphalt, bitumen, industrial sulphur and other items for the production of detergents.

SENEGAL

SCHOOLS IN DAKAR REOPEN WITHOUT INCIDENT

AB271639 Paris AFP in French 1507 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Dakar, 27 Oct (AFP)--About 80,000 secondary and technical school students have resumed classes today, Monday, after nearly 3 months of vacation. No action was reported today contrary to rumors circulating in Dakar about a possible strike by militant teachers of the Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers (SUDES), a national meeting of which was broken up on Saturday by order of the authorities.

ANGOLA

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD271206 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 27 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso, president of the Congolese Workers Party and the People's Republic of the Congo, returned to Brazzaville yesterday after paying an official visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola.

The Congolese head of state's visit to Angola ended with the signing of a joint communique in which Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Denis Sassou-N'guesso expressed the need to develop a continuous and harmonious bond in bilateral relations, for the mutual benefit of their countries.

After exchanging broad views, the two presidents decided to strengthen the existing relations between their two parties. The two delegations noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two states had been developing and had strengthened. They were, they noted, being firmly developed for mutual benefit. They hailed the revolutionary commitments of their great presidents, Agostinho Neto and Marien Ngouabi.

The two delegations decided to continue cooperation in the field of defense and security between the two states and to strengthen defense and security on their common borders.

The two presidents analyzed in detail the situation prevailing in southern Africa, particularly the constant attacks on our country perpetrated by the Pretoria racist regime from illegally occupied Namibian territory. In this context, Comrade President Denis Sassou-N'guesso reaffirmed the unqualified support of the Congolese party, people and government for the MPLA-Labor Party.

President Denis Sassou-N'guesso reiterated his support for SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Denis Sassou-N'guesso expressed their support for the president of the National Union of Chad and called for a (?peaceful) settlement.

They also expressed their support for Fretilin, Polisario and their respective peoples, and reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the two sides called for a peaceful settlement of the problem based on the principles of common interests and on those of the nonaligned movement.

Support for and determination to struggle for the establishment of a new international progressive economic order, free of exploitation, were reaffirmed by the Angolan and Congolese parties. They also called for an increase in trade and technical, cultural and scientific exchanges between African states, in accordance with the Lagos summit decisions.

COMORO ISLANDS

PRESIDENT GIVES SPEECH ON SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF ELECTION

AB241240 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Moroni, 24 Oct (AFP)--President Ahmed Abdallah of the Comoros, on the second anniversary of his coming to power after a mercenary-backed coup, told the nation that by joining in a defense pact with France he had assured the island's external unity.

Unity is a hot issue in the Comoros, which as an archipelago consists of four main islands but as a republic just three. Former colonial power France retains control of Mayotte, the fourth, and many Comorians think the French should leave. The French maintain that the Mahorians want them there.

In his anniversary radio broadcast Wednesday night, Mr Abdallah said: We have confided the defense of the republic...to France, thus bringing about the external unity of the four islands in the Indian Ocean.

There must now be joint efforts by the French and Comoran governments to establish, progressively and soon, political and administrative internal unity, he said.

Mr Abdallah praised French and Chinese economic aid, saying, we are particularly grateful for what (?France) does for the development of the Comoros, both by financing investments and by increasing its technical assistance.

The president set out a long list of accomplishments of his government during its 2-year life, in education, health, economy, and the development of agriculture, forestry and tourism. He also thanked the Arab Development Fund and the European Economic Community for their assistance in these fields.

Mr Abdallah was elected president--he was the only candidate--on October 22, 1978, stepping up from his previous position as copresident of the political-military directorate installed after the coup on May 12 of that year.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA REVEALS PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

LD271343 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Oct 80 CA

[Text] President Kaunda revealed today that a gang of armed men with the support of the South African Government were poised to overthrow the government on the night of 16 and 17 October. Dr Kaunda told a press conference at State House that he received intelligence reports on the gang's intended attack and ordered the security forces to move against the gang 24 hours before it could strike. The president said two members of the gang were killed and two others captured when a group of about 50 men was challenged by the security forces. Dr Kaunda said 40 members of the gang have been captured while 10 are still at large. He said the gang was acting on behalf of some Zambian dissidents.

Dr Kaunda said the gang intended to attack State House, seize the Lusaka international airport and Zambia Broadcasting Services, attack Arrakan Barracks and the commander of the army. The president said some Zambians have been arrested in connection with the attack and that they and the other members of the armed gang will appear in court. He said only three members of the security forces were involved in the conspiracy, but declined to give more information on the three men who were already in custody.

Elements From Zaire

AB271304 Paris AFP in French 1207 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Lusaka, 27 Oct (AFP)--Zambian security forces have captured more than 40 heavily armed men. The men, who came from Zaire, were planning a coup d'etat against the Zambian Government with the support of some elements from both within and outside the country, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda stated in a press conference in Lusaka on Monday. According to the Zambian president, the fascists were in two groups: one group operates from Chilanga, south of Lusaka, and the other in the copper belt to the north of Lusaka. More than 10 of the elements of this group are still free, President Kaunda explains.